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THE DRUSES AND MARONITES.

One of the most interesting portions of the earth is at the present time the scene of a religious and civil war, and subjected to all the horrors of the worst calamity that can affiict any people. Syria and the Holy Land must always be regarded with a lively interest by all Christian nations; and it is almost impossible the "Powers" of Europe can permit the cruelties and ravages of war to ruin and depopulate this region without some endeavour to put a stop to it. They interfered in 1842 to settle with the Porte the form of the government of Syria; they are not less called on now to interpose to put a period to that state of anarchy which there is some reason to fear has been partly caused by their own former arrangements.

The war is carried on between the Druses and the Maronites; but as these names do not convey any notion of the differences between them or their relative position, a short explanation of the state of the Syrian population is necessary to render the facts contained in our recent foreign intelligence clear to the comprehension of a great body of readers.

It should be borne in mind that the population of Syria are of many creeds; the land, indeed, seems to be the very centre and focus in which religious differences, sects, and schisms contend with the fiercest intensity. It was the home of the Jewish people; it was the cradle of the Christian faith; it has been conquered by the Turk, invaded by the Crusader, and is now governed by the ruler of Egypt. The people are of many religions, and those subdivided into sects, which seem to hate each other but the more deeply the nearer they agree.

An idea of the extent of these dissensions may be gathered from the following extract from a writer who long resided among them. "The Jew loathes the Samaritan, though of his own lineage, and has no sympathy in common with any other class. The Greeks and Maronites, and Syrian, Latin, and Schismatic churches, though of one origin in Christianity, and equally oppressed, hate their rulers less than they do each other. The Metowali and the Sonnite alike acknowledge the mission of Mohammed, but are reciprocally regarded as heretics and infidels; and, with the Druse and Anzary, the Arab, Turk, and European (constituting the masses of that country's population), all seem to vie in perpetuating the respective virulence and antipathies of their ancestral schisms, and each class lives in distinct and recognised habits of separation from all others."

The acts which are committed by one portion of the people alone, the Christians, from this deadly sectarian hatred, are atrocious. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is annually a scene of conflict, in which the exertions of a guard of Mahommedan soldiery are often insufficient to prevent bloodshed. It is manifest that a slight cause would suffice to set these passions in a flame, either against each other or the Mahomedan population among whom they live; and the flame has been lighted, and is now raging with terrible fury. The causes of this war of the Druses and Maronites have been in active operation since 1842.

According to De Lamartine, the Maronites take their name from a hermit, named Marron, who lived about the year 400: he "resided in the desert; and his disciples having spread themselves over the different regions of Syria, built several monasteries, the chief of which stood in the vicinity of Apamea, on the fertile banks of the Orontes. All the Syrian Christians who were not then infected with the heresy of the Monothelites, took refuge in these monasteries, and from this circumstance received the name of Maronites. Volney, who lived several months amongst them, has collected the best information as to their origin; it is nearly similar to what I myself drew from local traditions. Whatever it may have been, the Maronites form at present a tribe governed by the purest theocracy which has resisted the effects of time—a theocracy which, perpetually menaced by the tyranny of the Mahommedans, has been forced into moderation, and served to propagate principles of civil liberty, which are ripe for development amongst this people. The tribe, which, according to Volney, was in 1784 composed of 120,000 souls, at present reckons more than 200,000, and is increasing every day. Its territory comprehends 150 square leagues; but it has no certain limits, for it extends over the sides of Lebanon, or into the valleys and plains which surround it, in proportion as the increased population found new villages. The town of Zarkla, at the mouth of the valley of Bkaa, towards Balbek, which twenty years ago had not above 1000 or 1200 inhabitants, contains now 10,000 or 12,000, and is likely to augment."

As a people, they are highly spoken of by travellers for their industrious habits and skill in cultivation, by which, aided by a fine soil and beautiful climate, they have made much of the district they inhabit a paradise on earth. Their clergy is composed of a Patriarch and Bishops: the Patriarch is elected by the Bishops, subject to the confirmation of the Roman Pontiff; and a Legate of the Pope resides in the country. In some points of discipline, however, they differ from the rules which the Church enforces in Europe; the secular clergy marry; celibacy is practised only by the Monks, who live in communities, and the Bishops.

The origin of the Druses is more difficult to discover; their tenets are more difficult to define; opinions are divided as to whether they are Idolators or Mahommedans; some speculators have traced their descent from the Jews who lapsed to idolatry. The difficulty arises from the fact, that they adopt outwardly the faith of Christian or Mahommedan indifferently, as circumstances may require, practising still a secret worship which they permit no one to observe. It was among this tribe that the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope lived for so many years, and gained so much influence; yet she assured De Lamartine, that even to her the belief of the Druses was a mystery. The following is the account given of them by this traveller himself:—

"The Druses, who with the Metualis and Maronites form the principal population of Lebanon, have long passed for a European colony, left in the East by the Crusaders. Nothing is more absurd. Religion and language are the things which are longest preserved amongst a people. The Druses are idolators, and speak Arabic; they are therefore not descended from a Frank and Christian parentage. What is more probable is, that they are, like the Maronites, an Arab tribe of the desert, who, having refused to adopt the religion of the Prophet, and being persecuted by the new believers, took refuge in the inaccessible solitudes of the high Lebanon, in order to defend their gods and liberty. They have prospered; they have frequently had predominance over the tribes inhabiting Syria."

"The greatest number of travellers who have written upon them, allege that their creed is but a Mahommedan schism. I am perfectly convinced that they are egregiously deceived. There is one thing certain, that the religion of the Druses permits them to assume the creeds of all persons with whom they are in communication, and from this circumstance has sprung the idea that they were schismatic Mahommedans. The only fact that is ascertained with



THE CONFLICT AT BALLINHASSIG.—SKETCHED BY MR. MAHONY, CORK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

certainty upon the subject is that they worship the calf. Their institutions are in some respects similar to those of the people of antiquity. They are divided into two *castes*, the *Akkals*, or those who know, and the *Dgahels*, or those who do not know; and, according to his caste, a Druse practises such or such a form of religion. Moses, Mahomet, Jesus, are names which they hold in veneration. They assemble one day in the week, each in the place assigned to the degree of initiation to which he has advanced, and fulfil their rites. Guards are stationed during the ceremonies, to watch that no profane person may approach the initiated. Death is instantly dealt out to any rash invader of the sanctity. Women are admitted to these ceremonies. The priests, or Akkals, are married, and form a hierarchy."

"In my opinion, the Druses are one of those tribes whose origin is lost in the darkness of time, mounting to an antiquity extremely remote. In physical appearance they have a considerable resemblance to the Jews, and the worship of the calf leads me to believe that they are descended from those tribes of Arabia Petræa, who led the Jews to that species of idolatry, or that they have a Samaritan parentage. At present, accustomed to a sort of fraternity with the Christian Maronites, and abhorring the yoke of the Mahommedans; and being numerous, rich, capable of discipline, and attached to agriculture and commerce, they would easily form a united body with the Maronite tribe, and progress with equal rapidity in civilisation, provided their religious ceremonies were respected."

The Druses occupy all the Gebel Sannin, or Southern Chain of the Lebanon, including the maritime district Kesrouan, as far south as Deir ell Kammar. The anticipations of the writer we have quoted as to the ease with which an union between them and the Maronites might be effected, have proved sadly delusive: they are the two tribes who are now murdering each other and burning villages and crops. But we must confess, whatever the Druses may be—Idolators or Mahommedans, or both—they show to the most advantage throughout the troubles that have led to this catastrophe. We doubt if the Maronite Clergy deserve the high character the French traveller gives them; they incited their flocks to violence on their neighbours, the Druses, who had no wish for fighting or violence at all. The Maronites commenced hostilities, by a series of assassinations, which were, of course, retaliated, till an open war broke out, in which the Druses obtained at last the assistance of the Turks, and have overpowered the Christian aggressors, inflicting cruelties and atrocities which are too common to civil war anywhere, but especially among the Easterns, those

> Sons of fire and children of the sun,
> With whom revenge is virtue.

The political causes of the disturbance seem to have been shortly these: in 1842 the Five Powers acceded to the deposition of the powerful house of Shehab from the Government of the Lebanons, where it had had great influence for a recorded period of 720 years—a time reaching as far back as our oldest aristocracies. Instead of their Government, the European Powers recommended the appointment of two Caimakans, or rulers—one chosen from each sect. The proposal was carried into effect by the Porte. During the three years that have since elapsed, the Shehabs have resorted to every artifice and intrigue to make the new form of Government a failure; and their chief allies in this plot against the peace of the country were the Maronite priests and clergy, who thought the division of the Lebanons into two Governments had diminished their influence. This was the result they produced:—

The Christians declared that they never would tolerate, in any shape, or with any modifications, the rule of the Druses; they or the Druses were to be driven from the Lebanon or exterminated. The organization of this war had been long going forward, and Bishops, with the language of religion on their lips, ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves with muskets, and powder and shot; and the member of the Christian flock who would not arm himself for war against his neighbours, was denounced by his Bishop. The leader of the first attempt to surprise the Druses was the Maronite Bishop, Joseph, of Bait Shehab. The burning of numerous Druse villages marked his way, but the Christians were soon overcome by their more warlike enemies, and Bishop Joseph, the first to lead in success, was the first to turn his back in reverse. He fled from Gezeyer to Yahleh and Beyrout, taking with him the flower of the garrison of Gezeyer, his late head-quarters. This devoted town, thus abandoned, was then taken and sacked by a mixed body of Druses and Mussulmans, and such cruelties were committed as might be expected only from infuriated savages.

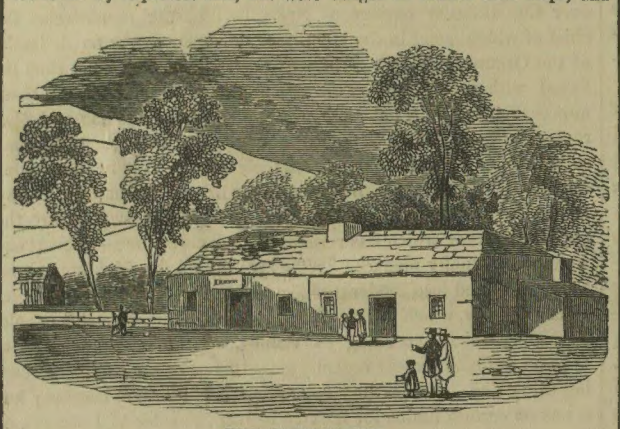
Those who first raised the sword have thus perished by the sword; but it is impossible but that much suffering has been inflicted on many ignorantly led astray by those who, from position and knowledge, ought to have been their guides—but not to destruction. It is satisfactory to know that, as far as the efforts of the British Consuls and Agents could go, they were used to prevent the war, and, failing in that, they have done their utmost to relieve the distress that has followed it.

THE LATE FATAL CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE IN IRELAND.

Last week we gave an account of a fatal conflict at Ballinhassig, in the county of Cork. Several versions are given of the origin of the affray, but it is very difficult to ascertain the exact particulars. It appears, however, that the number of lives lost now amounts to ten, two more of the country people having died of their wounds since the previous accounts.

The subjoined account, from the *Cork Constitution*, is very different from that given by the Repeal papers:—

"The party at the fair consisted of three constables, two acting constables, and thirteen sub-constables, who had been marched in from different stations, and who were under the command of Mr. J. Kelly, first-class sub inspector of Kinsale. The business of the fair proceeded as usual up to four o'clock, when symptoms of hostile significance began to be exhibited amongst the country people. There continued, however, a temporary quietness, and Mr. Kelly was enabled to induce the tent-owners to level their tents before half-past seven o'clock. The magistrates who attended the fair, Mr. William R. Meade, Ballymartle; Mr. John Molony, Ballinaboy; and Mr. John T. Biggs, Garryhandkerdmore, then retired to Mr. Molony's residence, at about a quarter of a mile distant, to dinner. They were, however, but a short time gone, when the leader of one faction, a man named Sullivan, who is better known by the cognomen of 'Ranter,' threw up his hat in the green, and, whirling his stick, gave the faction whoop, when his adherents gathered about him tumultuously. The police, however, interfered, and the men of the opposite party, the 'Neills,' retired from the green. Ranter and his party then left the green and took a different road from the Neills. In a few minutes the latter returned to the green to the number of about 200, and a large body of people mounted the ditches around the cross in expectation of a fray. In a moment after Ranter appeared on horseback, and rode furiously down the hill, followed by above 300 men. When he got to the middle of the cross he pulled up, and addressing his own party in Irish, broke a new hat which he wore upon his horse's head. This was the signal for attack; a yell followed from those on the cross, which was answered by another from their opponents on the green. Hearing this yell of defiance, Ranter leaped from his horse, and rushed at the entrance to the green, which was a narrow gap. There he was met by the leader of the Neills, a man named Walsh. He grappled him, and when dragging him into the green Constables Pigott and Hannan dashed through the mob, and laid hold of Ranter, who had his coat off at the time. He struggled for his release, and called on his faction to release him, but the other policemen having come up at the moment, he was lodged in the Dispensary. The crowd then surrounded the house, yelling in a hideous manner, and demanding the release of Sullivan, which was of course refused by Mr. Kelly, who told them it was his duty to convey him before a magistrate. He implored the people to be quiet. There was then a cry of *buoileidh*, which means 'strike them.' The attack commenced, and stones were thrown. The police then got the order to fix bayonets. They did so, but stones fell upon them so fast that they were forced to retreat into the house. When inside, Ranter told them that if they did not release him, every one of them would be killed. To this Mr. Kelly replied, that he must do his duty, and that was to keep his prisoner. The windows were now dashed in, and the order was given to prime and load. This was quickly obeyed; but while the police were in the act of doing so, an attempt was made to force the door, with a cry of 'Drag them out.' The police attempted to keep the door closed, but it was forced, and one fellow—a very able man—caught the top of it, and tried to drag it into the road, so as to expose the inmates to the fury of the mob; but one of the constables drove his bayonet into the desperado's breast, and he fell back. Three others of the crowd then seized the door, and dragged it into the road. The doorway was now defended by constables Pigott and Hannan and acting constable Dawson, while the number of stones thrown increased every moment. A cry was raised amongst the mob, and they were exhorted to tear down the house and kill the police. A body of the people then rushed to the back of the house, and with tent sticks began to strip off the roof. The police now perceiving that their lives were in imminent danger, called upon Mr. Kelly to permit them to defend themselves; but he answered by saying, "No firing," and came to the door to implore the people to desist; but before he had uttered many words he received a blow of a large stone on the right side of his face, which drove him back. The roof was now opened, and large stones were thrown into the house, and the police again called upon Mr. Kelly to give them the order to fire, and he then said, "Fire, but fire steadily." Instantly a fellow rushed at the door, and threw a large stick at constable Pigott, which struck him on the head, but the stick had no sooner left his hand than he was shot from the window on the right; and, reeling for a short distance, he fell. The mob now became more violent, and dashed forward, yelling hideously, and as they closed in at either side the ringleaders were shot. The police saw that retreat was their only safety, the stones fell so quickly upon them through the aperture in the roof; and even Ranter's courage left him, for he ran to the windows and implored of his 'friends' not to murder them, and, while doing so, received several wounds from the stones. The police then determined on retreating, and acting constable Dawson led; but no sooner had he left the threshold than he received the blow of a stone on the mouth, which split his upper and lower lips and knocked out two of his front teeth. He fell, and his carbine was wrested from him by a fellow, who struck Dawson with it on the head while he lay; but this fellow paid dearly for his barbarity, for a shot from the window at the same moment stretched him alongside his victim. Dawson again got up, and being separated from his comrades by the crowd which surrounded him, and which had prevented them from leaving the house, staggered along the road in the direction of Mr. Keller's house. He was overtaken, and beaten into the ditch. Dr. Stewart J. Tresilian at that moment came up and cried out, 'Run, run, here come the dragoons,' which caused the fellows to fly from their victim. Dawson then got up, and staggered to the house of a Mrs. Oakes, but her son drove him off, and he reeled to the house of a man named Barratt, but the door was shut against him. He stood there for a moment; but, seeing his assailants returning, he got to the other side of the road, and went into the house of a man named Lacy. Lacy closed the door and pushed Dawson into a pigsty at the other end of the house, and concealed the aperture. The mob coming to the door, demanded to have it opened, but there being a moment's delay, they drove it in, and searched for Dawson. During the search Dawson contrived to force himself through a small hole from the pigsty into Mr. Keller's meadow, and crawled through the high grass up to the house, where he was secreted by Mr. Keller's man in a loft. The mob, finding that Dawson had escaped, wreaked their vengeance upon Lacy, by breaking his windows and door, and beating a woman with stones until they left her apparently lifeless. But to return to the scene at the Dispensary. At the moment Dawson was separated from his party, constables Pigott and Hannan followed to try to protect him, but were obliged to retrace their steps, and



THE DISPENSARY.

immediately after, the entire body were compelled to leave the house, it was so dilapidated, and stones were poured into it with such murderous determination. The police then left the house, and, forming in a body, charged up the hill, in the hope of gaining the police station, which was about a mile off. In the confusion attending this movement, their prisoner, Sullivan, escaped. In the course of their retreat, they were met at all points by dense masses of people, yelling and throwing stones, but were fortunate enough to gain the top of the hill alive, though very much bruised. Having got into the station-house, they made preparations to defend themselves against any renewed attack, and were shortly after joined by the magistrates. Mr. Meade, fearing an assault upon the station-house, sent off a special messenger to Cork for a reinforcement. Within two hours from the time the messenger was despatched, forty police had arrived from the city, in jingles, under the care of Sub-Inspectors Walker and Green, and Head-Constables Condon and Moylan, accompanied by Dr. Harris, physician to the constabulary. We may here mention Dr. Tresilian's providential escape from being shot. Seeing the riot, he ran forward to try to calm the mob, and while in front of the Dispensary the firing commenced. He thought it was blank firing until he saw a woman fall alongside him. He then attempted to escape into the public-house, but the door was closed against him, and, before he had an opportunity of turning from it, a ball whizzed by his ear. He then quickened his pace, and, while forcing his way through the crowd, another person dropped near him. The affray having subsided, Dr. Tresilian paid every attention to the wounded, in which he was occupied during the night, assisted by Dr. Harris and Dr. M'Evers. The firing of the police was remarkably accurate, there being thirty-four shots discharged, every one of which must have taken effect. Thirty-two shots were fired while they defended themselves in the house, and two during the retreat. Each policeman had twenty rounds of ball cartridge, yet no man fired more than four shots—in fact, the time during which the quick firing continued would not permit of his doing more. It is, up to the present moment, impossible to know accurately the number killed or wounded, as they have been removed to their abodes for miles round the country."

THE INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

On Thursday week an inquest was commenced on seven of the bodies of the unfortunate peasants. The *Cork Examiner* says:—

"The inquest was held in a loft, in the mill-house of Mr. Keller, Ballinhassig, close to the spot where the massacre took place. The building was surrounded by crowds of peasantry during the entire day.

"It had been previously arranged that the jury were to see the nearest body first, and so on, until the whole seven had been examined, in order that an opportunity might be thus afforded to the relatives and friends of the deceased to inter them as soon as possible. The first hovel before which the cavalcade halted was that of the brother of Julia Callaghan, whose maiden name was Holland. This was about two miles from the scene of slaughter, at a place called Ballingromools. A group of men surrounded the door, and in the midst of them was the young husband of the dead woman. The Coroner, the clergymen, and the other gentlemen, induced the crowd of people, principally women, who crowded the apartment where the corpse lay, to leave it for a time, in order that all the jurors might view the body, and that the medical men should satisfy themselves of the exact nature of the wounds of the deceased, either by close inspection, or, if necessary, by a *post mortem* examination.

"The jury then proceeded, over a rugged road, to Adamstown, where, in a filthy hovel, not twelve feet square, sunk in a lag, and surrounded by fetid stagnant pools of slime, lay the body of John Desmond. To say that the remains of this unhappy victim presented the most awfully hideous and revolting appearance that could be seen by mortal eye, is only to give a faint notion of the reality.

"The body of Maurice Corkoran, of Adamstown, was, if possible, in a more advanced state of decomposition. It was perfectly black; and so swollen were the features that the face resembled that of some gigantic African idol, horrible and repulsive. A wife and four children live to mourn for a husband and a father.

"A *post mortem* examination was held on the body of Jeremiah M'Carthy, of Ballyheeda, who left behind him an infant child and wife.

"In the same direction lay the body of Jeremiah Coghlan, a fine young man, who has left behind him an infant child and a wife.

"The body of Cornelius Forde, of Ballinalooha, presented an equally horrible spectacle as the bodies of Desmond and Corkoran. Forde was the only support of an aged father.

"The last body was within three miles of Kinsale; it was that of Timothy Kerrucane, who has also left a wife and young child to deplore his untimely fate.

"Within a few yards of each lowly habitation you might see the hearse lying on its shafts; while round the door, and on the road opposite to it, were grouped hundreds of the peasantry of both sexes, in their best attire, as is usual in Ireland when attending a funeral."

This inquiry is likely to be protracted to an interminable period. Witness after witness is produced to prove that they saw a crowd around the police previous to the firing—that they heard a noise—saw a few boys throw stones, and then the general discharge of fire-arms.

On Monday morning the Coroner and Jury sat at half-past nine o'clock, and we subjoin the most interesting evidence given during the day.

William Regan examined by Mr. Walsh: I was at Ballinhassig fair this day week. I was there after the tents were taken down. I saw the police take Thomas Sullivan after the tents were taken down. I was standing by with my hands in my pocket. I was on the cross above the Dispensary. I was standing there at the moment he was taken by the police. They took him into the Dispensary. There was an alarm then by the people, women and children not to let the prisoner be taken in. The people rushed in towards where the police were standing outside the Dispensary door. Some of the police screwed on their bayonets, and more of them began to load. I got in dread, and made my way into the potato-garden behind the Dispensary. There were some shots fired then. I do not know how many. I remained in the potato-garden, and heard the people in the outside of the crowd cry out that some persons in the inside of the crowd were killed. With that some of the people threw stones towards the police. I then made my way into Mr. M'Carthy's house. He is a tailor. I know a man of the name of Forde, who is dead. In a short time after, I came out. I stood by the channel, and saw Forde by the side of Callaghan's wall. Forde made his way into the kitchen of Mr. M'Carthy's house. He remained there about half a minute. He then turned outside the threshold of M'Carthy's door. Three policemen came out of the Dispensary, and stood and looked about. Two of them aimed down towards the crowd at the cross. I had been standing in the channel from the time I came out of Mr. M'Carthy's house. Forde was standing at Mr. M'Carthy's door, inside me, between me and the door. The third policeman aimed towards M'Carthy's door and fired. When I saw him aim in the direction, I threw myself on my face and hands. When I got up the smoke was about me. Forde was stretched, his legs were outside M'Carthy's door, the remainder of the body was inside. That Forde was the same man whose body was viewed on the first day of the inquest. When I saw Forde dead, I made my way across the street into the potato garden, above the forge. I remained there until the whole body of the police came out of the Dispensary. They ran up the street towards the mill. I saw the carbines with some; cannot say I did with all, as they were far away from me. I saw the police do nothing more, as I went into M'Carthy's house. I remained at M'Carthy's house some time. I then came out, and heard the people say the police were gone home. I walked about where the people were dead and wounded. I saw Kerrucane dead. I saw the woman dead near the wall. I saw Forde, whom I before described. I saw M'Carthy wounded lying at the south side of the forge, on the old Cork road. He since died, and was buried. I was with the jury when they viewed his body. I saw Coghlan lying wounded, east of Connor's house, on the Five Mile Bridge road. He since was buried, on the first day of the inquest. I saw Desmond lying alongside the posting pillar before Callaghan's door. He was not dead: he was wounded. He since was buried. I saw no more after that. I made my way home. I should not know any of the police who fired the shots.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scannell: What time did you go to the fair?—Between one and two o'clock. I had no business there.

You knew John Sullivan?—Not before then.

He is called the "Ranter?"—Yes. I don't know that he is a great fighting man. I saw him about five minutes after he was taken. He (Sullivan) was opposite the Dispensary.

How many people were there at the time?—I can't say; but there were over a hundred. The people were about Sullivan.

Did he appear tipsy?—He did not.

Did he seem pleased?—I cannot say; I suppose he was not, for the people were pulling him.

Was it while that was going on the police arrested him?—It was.

When the police arrested him did the people rush in on them?—Not until they came near the Dispensary.

Now, when they said the prisoner should not be allowed with them was there any shouting?—There was not; when the women said the words the men rushed in.

Was there a shout then?—I did not hear them.

Could it occur that a stick was raised?—I did not see one.

Did you ever see a crowd rush without a shout or a stick?—I never saw many crowds, except at goaling.

Did you never see a row?—I did.

Did you repeat this story before coming here?—Never, but to the attorney outside, in the mill.

Mr. Scannell: Oh, I see you were *ground* in the mill. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell: The counsellor would grind you better than I could. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scannell: Oh, you are there my grinder. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell: You are not at all "mealy-mouthed." (Great laughter.)

Did you expect fun at the fair that day?—I did not.

Did you hear of a fight between the Neiles and Sullivans?—I did not. I did not hear of the two factions of these names until after that day. I know where the gap is, getting into the fair field. I passed through it.

Did you hear anything said by the police to the people to keep off?—They were talking to the people, but I did not know what they were saying.

Did you see a man at the fair, on a horse, with his hat off?—I did not.

Did you see a policeman struck or wounded that day?—I did not.

Did you see his carbine after?—I did not.

Did you see the people rush into a house where it was said a policeman was?—I did not.

To a Juror (Mr. Cole): I am not related to any of the deceased. I was in the potato garden when the first shot was fired. I was within about 20 yards of the north gable-end of the Dispensary when the first shots were fired. I could see the crowd plainly at the time in front of the Dispensary. I saw no person fall in consequence of the first shots out of the Dispensary; they might, unknown to me. The people moved back after the shots. There was an alarm. The people ran away, and there were some stones thrown. The entire crowd dispersed after the shots. Some of them ran away entirely. Some of them might have gone into houses unknown to me. I will undertake to say there were no stones thrown, to my knowledge, before the first shot was fired. I saw no sticks thrown. I think it would be hard for them to be thrown without my seeing them, as I was looking at them. I could see the gable end of the Dispensary quite plain. A man could stand there without my seeing him. There were several there back and forward. I did not know Delay until Saturday. I cannot say if he was standing there or not. He might be there without my observing him. I saw three police come out of the Dispensary after the first fire. The next time I heard firing, one fired up and two down the Old Cork road. I did not see them come out again and fire. They could not come to the middle of the road without my seeing them. If they came out to fire a second time I would have heard them. I heard a third firing. I cannot tell whether it was within or without the Dispensary. A few minutes elapsed between the second and third firing. The last firing I heard was when Forde was shot at M'Carthy's door. From ten to fifteen minutes elapsed between the first firing out of the Dispensary and Forde being killed.

The proceedings of Monday were brought to an abrupt conclusion by the sudden indisposition of one of the jurors (Mr. Gilman), and the Court adjourned until Wednesday.

Our Illustrations have been engraved from sketches of the locality made by Mr. Mahony, of Cork, expressly for this journal. The first sketch is taken from the corner of the Fair-green, where "Sullivan, the Ranter," first gave the faction whoop; it shows also the town of Ballinhassig, with the position taken up by the police as they came out of the Dispensary in couples, and fired upon the crowd. In the fore-ground is the first man that was shot; and higher up is another man that some men and women sought to remove until they were again fired on: at the angle of the Dispensary is one of the witnesses in a position which he took up and retained during the greater portion of the affray. The second engraving shows more distinctly the position of the Dispensary. These sketches have been made by our artist on the spot, who had the incidents described to him by eye-witnesses.

THE CORK TRAGEDY.

THE FAIR OF BALLINHASSIG.

The South was all ablaze!
Ablaze with rushing light!
With Cheerfulness in sunny rays,
And Mirth alive and bright!
The year—the travelling year—
Had brought its Summer round;
Men went to catch the spark of joy
That gleamed upon the ground!

To light the torch of hope!
To speak the word of love!
To give their happiness a scope,
Reflected from above!
To raise the greeting voice—
To grasp the friendly hand—
To pledge the cup—to bid rejoice,
Old customs of their land!

And young girls went to hear
The sweet and early vow,
And kindred brought their whisperings near,
"You may accept him now!"

And youth stood on and smiled,
And childhood laugh'd outright,
When—all through Nature's merriment,—
Uproar'd the Faction Fight!

It came! the black-wing'd bird!
The omen of the gloom!
Its wild and screeching voice was heard,
Till blood-eyes saw the tomb!
Ay! and the grave spoke back
Its echoes to the cry!
And gentle hearts turn'd from its track,
And sorrow fill'd Love's eye!

At *morn*, from shining mead,
From pasture, and from fold,
The ram, the lamb, the ox, the steed,
Were changing into gold!
The brooded cattle stood
To pay their owner's care;
And no one thought a *night* of blood
Would crimson all that "Fair."

Beasts should be homeward drove—
The ground of sport be clear!
And Happiness look round for Love,
To bless and to endear!
When—sudden as quick Death—
And swift as arrow-flight,
Boom'd through the air the challenge breath,
The faction and the fight!

Peace! Peace!!—the mild word sped
Over the fury-ground;
And Faction had gone home to bed
And never stabbed a wound!
If raging to its den
Yet not to slay!—to think—
But for that stealthy curse of men
That gurgles Passion—Drink!

A drunkard stayed the swing
Of the strong arm of Power—
And at its lusty grasp broke wing
The clouds that were to lower
Over the peasant's heart of life,
Sting him to desperate mood,
Wed him to Phrenzy as a wife,
And rain around him—Blood!

'Twas horrible! the contest broke
As from a thunder cloud,
While Power's voice of Anger spoke
Absorbing and aloud!
From where stone missives whirr'd the air,
With wild and whizzing rush,
And the roof'd soldiers,* sheltered there,
Look'd upward for the crush;

And flashed back on the people's hate
The deadly vengeance-look!
Thence rolled the thunderbolt of fate,
And Death spread wide his hook!
The strong ball-torrent poured to where
Stood shrieking life aghast!
And men and fainting women there
Fell fearfully and fast!

Orphans were soon made fatherless.
Wive's, Widows!—Mothers' joys,
Died in the arms of all the Love
That once had bless'd their boys!
Oh God! 'tis hard to tell the wrong
Of all that bloody ruth!
Do thou uphold thy Justice strong
And punish it with TRUTH!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

All conversation here has centred on the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. The decision of the Pope, as regards them, is certainly one of the most remarkable and unexpected events of the present day. The order of the Jesuits has spread its roots far and wide; the secular clergy of France, deprived of all intrinsic energy, had borrowed reflected power from the admirably disciplined, the all-powerful order. In society the love of what is mysterious, the necessity felt in the human breast in the midst of scepticism and fickleness of opinion to adhere to some immovable point of doctrine, had thrown many of the greatest personages of the realm into the arms of the Jesuits—although persons in society, who possessed any morbid poetry in their nature, but particularly the most distinguished part of the female community, had succumbed to their power.

In a former letter I adverted to the circumstance, how a Minister of France, the great literary character, Villemain, having been bound by his office to repress the ambition of the order, had been seized by so acute a pang of remorse, that it drove him mad; and even to this hour he remains expelled from that position which was the reward of a whole life of literary exertion. Is it not astonishing to behold this cunning, intriguing, all-powerful order, which no statesman nor no sovereign has been able to extinguish—that order which made an Emperor, Joseph II., and a Pope—the amiable and illustrious Ganganelli—expiate in the pangs of poison their decrees against this order—to behold them in the very zenith of their renewed power expelled from France. Still the decree obtained by Professor Rossi, the French Envoy at Rome, has gone forth, and the Jesuits have only time allowed them to dispose of their property—only two of their society being suffered to remain in France until their affairs are adjusted. This occurs at the very moment when the freemen of Switzerland are in arms for the order, and when the Belgians hold up their banner triumphantly, demanding the homage of their constitutional country. Neither M. Rossi, as representative of France, nor any other country, acting alone through the medium of the most clever of diplomatists, could have achieved this extraordinary change. I will take another opportunity, when not writing on the spur of the moment, to explain the concurrence of peculiar feelings and objects which have made so many powers coalesce in the production of this result. In England this topic possesses a peculiar interest, not so much on account of the settlement of the Jesuits at Hoxton, Lulworth, and New Hall, as with regard to the immense influence they wield in the affairs of Ireland.

In an action which has just occurred for damages for an accident which was caused by the breaking down of a cabriolet, some facts of interest were adduced. Fifteen years since there were but 30,000 conveyances plying in Paris, and at the present time they exceed 75,000; among which are placed in the first rank 400 omnibuses, which, upon a fair average, travel daily 8,000 miles. If one thinks for a moment that in the most populous quarters, the most crowded of the capital, and that in spite of the most persevering efforts of the authorities, there yet remain in Paris, in *old* Paris, many streets which are hardly wide enough to admit a horse or a sedan chair, the number of accidents constantly occurring is not to be wondered at. At all periods these accidents have caused not alone considerable alarm to the *badauds*, but very frequently ruin to the proprietors of vehicles. Each action has a double result; the penal aticon, with the subsequent fine, and frequently imprisonment. With the view to obviate this abuse, a police regulation prescribed the payment of a daily sum of twenty centimes, to be deducted from the salary of the drivers of public conveyances to secure the payment of the fines inflicted for carelessness and its consequences. But this has been found insufficient to meet the evil, and a company was formed deducting a certain sum from the proprietors of vehicles, to insure a sufficient amount for the sufferers on the public roads—to the prejudice of persons and property, whether they be caused by the proprietors or by their representatives.

The following annual sums have been voted for the purposes of the Fine Arts:

	FRANCS.
Academie Royale of France at Rome	122,000
The Royal and Special School of Fine Arts at Paris	115,000
Conservatoire of Music and Declamation	171,500
Gratuitous School of Design	54,000
Works of Art and Decorations of Public Edifices	600,000
Conservation of Historical Monuments	609,000
Encouragement of the Fine Arts and Dramatic Art, Subscription to Works of the Fine Arts	211,000
Indemnity or Succour accorded to Artists and their Widows	137,000
Subventions to the Royal Theatres, and Pensions of the Academie de Music, and to the Conservatoire	1,357,200
	3,777,900

The world of science has met with an irreparable loss in the sudden demise of the Comte Francis de Mentholon Semonville. You may remember how much we were interested in his appearance, and how simply eloquent was his method of imparting his knowledge and experience. Poor fellow! he died at Beyrout, on the coast of Syria. But ten years have passed since he travelled to the East Indies, where he gathered the most ample stores of knowledge on its political state, which were published under the title of "Notices sur l'Inde," in several reviews. He possessed a marvellous faculty of observation, and great maturity of judgment, and his power of classification was singularly admirable. Asia never ceased to be his favourite source of observation—his last voyage was to the East. After having ascended to the second cataract of the Nile, he redescended to Cairo, reaching Syria by the Desert to Mount Sinai. At Jerusalem, at Jaffa, and at Cesarée, at Mount Carmel, at Mount Thabor, at the Sea of Tiberaide, at St. John of Acre, at Beyrout, and at Liban, once again torn by the rage of a civil war, he had laboured intensely. He had scarcely attained his 36th birthday, when he was seized with typhus fever, at the moment he was about to return to Paris to publish the results of his travels.

* The Police.

FRANCE.

We find, by the Paris papers, that the Chamber of Deputies has terminated for the session. Nothing of importance is likely to occur in the Chamber of Peers, on passing the bills sent up by the Deputies. The session may, therefore, be considered at an end. The Minister of Finance has presented to the Chamber of Peers the budget of receipts for 1846. The Minister of Public Works has also presented the Paris and Strasburgh and the Tours and Nantes Railroad Bill, and the projects of law relative to the embranchments of Aix, Fecamp, and Dieppe.

The Committee appointed to examine the Bordeaux and Cette Railroad Bill has terminated its labours. It has been determined that there shall be two distinct station-houses at Bordeaux, on the left bank of the Gironde. The Committee has adopted the line through La Reole, St. Macaire, Agen, and Moissac. The question of the station at Toulouse has been adjourned. From Toulouse the road will pass through Beziers to Cette. The course between the two latter points has not yet been determined. The length of the term for which it is to be granted to a company is reduced to seventy-five years.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that the adjudication of the northern railroad will take place in September, and that of the Lyons line two months later, in order to give unsuccessful competitors for the northern line time to send in tenders for the Lyons line if they should wish to do so.

It appears that the question of "the Jesuits" has been satisfactorily arranged at Rome. The *Presse* announces that "M. Rossi has succeeded in his mission to Rome. We had not too much presumed on the profound political spirit and high wisdom of the Court of Rome. The mission confided to M. Rossi has been crowned with complete success. The superior of the order of Jesuits has enjoined all the houses of the society now existing in France to dissolve themselves, to cease to admit novices, and to sell all their landed property. We confine ourselves this evening to make known that important fact."

The *Réforme* states that M. Guizot will take an excursion to the banks of the Rhine in September next, and that he will probably have an interview with Prince Metternich, who is to visit his estate of Johannisberg at that period.

"A letter just received from Trieste states," says *La Presse*, "That General Grivas was killed in a duel with Gen. Kalergi, aide-de-camp of King Otho. If that intelligence be correct, serious disorders may be apprehended at Athens, which is garrisoned by 2000 irregulars, entirely devoted to General Grivas, the most illustrious of the chiefs who fought at their head during the war of independence."

The works and the embankments of the Northern Railway are terminated along the greater part of the line; but between Arras and Amiens there are here and there, say the papers, portions of the road in a less forward condition than the rest, but which would require little time to complete. The works for laying down the rails are proceeding with considerable activity between Paris and Amiens; and between Arras, Lille, and Valenciennes, and on different points, the road could be actually worked.

The Chamber of Peers has adopted the bill relative to the grant of 400,000 francs for the redemption of slaves, and the formation of agricultural establishments in the French colonies.

The Paris journals state that M. Auber, the celebrated musical composer, is seriously indisposed. They announce also the demise of one of the leading Republicans of the capital, a M. Raban, an engraver, who formerly lived at the entrance of the Palais Royal, and who, although humpbacked, and of a very delicate constitution, was concerned in all the movements of the Republican party since 1830. He was arrested and imprisoned several times, and remained under the surveillance of the police to his last moments.

SPAIN.

Our advices from Madrid are unimportant. The postponement of the Queen's visit to the Basque Provinces is confirmed. The *Madrid Gazette* publishes officially the agreement between the Government and the Bank of St. Ferdinand, according to which sixty millions of reals are issued monthly for the public service to September inclusive; the three following months to be provided for at the same rate, according to the disposition of the contracting parties. The *Castellano* mentions, that according to accounts from Gibraltar, General Delarue was before Tangier on board the steamer *Titan*, escorted by the steamer *Veloce*, and by the *Cygne* brig of war. The escort was, of course, to add pomp to the French plenipotentiary.

UNITED STATES,

The packet-ship *Oxford* has brought one day's later news from New York. The new Minister to England was to be named about the end of last month. The *New York Courier and Inquirer* of the 16th June, says:—"A rumour has been circulated at Washington and Baltimore, said to rest upon good authority, that the President has offered the mission to England to the Hon. Louis M'Lane, of Baltimore."

Captain Elliott, the British Chargé-d'Affaires to Texas, reached Galveston on the 30th of May, being, as alleged, the bearer of further overtures from Mexico for an acknowledgement of the independence of Texas.

There is no news of a commercial nature by this arrival.

The *Shakspeare* subsequently arrived, with New York papers to the 18th of June. They announce the death of General Jackson, and give the following particulars of it:—

"The event for which the nation had been resignedly looking for some time past, has at last occurred, and the venerable Jackson is no more. The news, although it was anticipated, produced a marked sensation in this city. Many persons immediately closed their stores—flags were hoisted half-mast high on the liberty poles—and throughout the community all seemed impressed with the feeling that a mighty man had departed for ever. General Jackson's name has long been associated with the history of this country, and will now be enrolled on the list of worthies who have done the Republic no mean service. He had many faults, of which friends and enemies alike made as much as they could; but he had also many virtues, and let them only be remembered now! Amid the quiet and solemn shades of the Hermitage, and close by the ashes of his wife,

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

GENERAL JACKSON IS DEAD.—The *Louisville Democrat* contains the following:—"General Houston landed at Nashville, at half-past six on Sunday evening, and set off in haste to the Hermitage, but was met by the physician, who informed him that the General was no more. We received this intelligence from Colonel J. C. Eldredge, who accompanied General Houston from Texas, and who is now on his way to Washington city. The simple announcement of this melancholy, though long-expected event, will excite the deepest emotions in the hearts of the American people. The memory of Jackson belongs to his country. Her history will contain the record of his valuable services—his sterling patriotism and a nation's gratitude will be his monument. The Common Council passed resolutions appropriate to the occasion, appointed a joint committee to confer with other citizens, and report, at a special meeting, a plan for a more general manifestation of the public sorrow, in view of this melancholy dispensation of Providence. General Andrew Jackson was born March 15th, 1767, and died June 8th, 1845, in his 78th year."

Edmond S. Cory, Esq., the eminent publisher at Philadelphia, died on the 16th ultimo.

NEW ZEALAND.

The *Midlothian*, Morison, from Sydney, New South Wales, has arrived off Falmouth, and landed a mail. The following interesting intelligence from New Zealand was received by this conveyance:—

"On April 2, in lat. 35 43 S., long. 177 56 E., spoke the *Mary*, of New Bedford (whaler), which reported having seen, three days previously, her Majesty's ship *North Star* working into the Bay of Islands; also reports that the natives there and the crew of her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, and the British troops, had an encounter; that the flag staff had been pulled down, and the town of Kororarika burnt; about 100 of the natives had been killed and wounded, and about 18 or 20 of the English; the commander of the *Hazard* badly wounded. The British residents had all left for Auckland. Quietness had been restored."

As the *Midlothian* merely communicated by a pilot boat, further particulars, in addition to the captain's own report, cannot be obtained. The *Midlothian* also spoke, on April 6, in lat. 36 5 S., long. 178 56 W., the man of war *St Louis*, standing N.E.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FROM SPITHEAD.—The experimental squadron, now lying at Spithead, will leave their anchorage on Tuesday next, and, under the command in chief of Rear Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., will proceed on their trial cruise to the Bay of Biscay. Thus the rumour that Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker was to take the command is incorrect. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, will witness the departure of the fleet, and will accompany the ships a short distance in the Royal yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DILLON, BART.—We have to announce the demise of the above gallant baronet, at his residence in Dublin, on Thursday week, in his 74th year.

EXPERIMENT WITH THE GREAT BRITAIN.—There being a very light spring tide on Saturday, a very short draught of water was necessary in order to get this leviathan steamer safely into the graving dock at Liverpool. After every exertion, by trimming coals, cables, anchors, &c., at seven o'clock on Saturday morning the ship was drawing 14 feet 8 inches aft, and 12 feet 6 inches forward. Captain Hosken, seeing this, immediately ordered a bolt to be taken out of the bow, and allowed the foremost compartment to fill with water. This, in a short time, brought the ship to 14 feet aft, and 13 feet 1 inch forward, putting her in the trim required, and at the same time affording satisfactory proof of the utility and efficiency of the water-tight bulk-heads. Not a drop of water found its way into the adjoining compartment, though not less than 50 tuns were allowed to enter at the bow of the vessel

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. XII.

Was it so?

Oh! you may name her now,
May warmly praise, or sternly blame,
And you may stand and watch my brow
The while you breathe that name!
Mine eye can bear your steadiest gaze;
Talk on, talk on, of other days,
Of hopes wild youth had learnt to raise,
And then discover, if you can,
One muscle move, one tear-drop start.
Ah! 'tis a noble thing for man
To conquer his own heart!

Proudly the stately knight,
But just escap'd the tyrant's cell,
Surveys the tower, from some lone height,
In which they made him dwell!
Proudly the warrior, clad in mail,
When darts are falling round like hail,
Feels every missile strike and fail!
But to meet one who has deceiv'd us,
Nor let her brightest glance recall
The fairy spell that once she weav'd us,
Is proudest far of all!

The captive's life is sad;
The captive's cell is lone and dim;
There are no moments wildly glad—
No hours of bliss for *him!*
But oh! there never more can be
Moments so bright, so blest, to me,
As those of *my* captivity!

Maybe, they past so soon to show
A Heav'n on earth can never last.
Nay, turn not, look not on me so—
Believe me, they *are* past.

Ah! man can never tell
How much of all that's blest above,
Within his lowly heart may dwell,
Till he has learnt to love!
I never felt how passing fair
The works of all Creation were—
I never saw sweet visions there
Till when I read, as in a book,
One name on every bower and bough—
One name so blest—but why that look?
I do not read it now!

My eyelid trembled then,
But 'twas the night-wind hurrying by;
It was the shower that swept the glen
In passing dimm'd my eye!
What should I weep for? I could tell—
A hundred maids would do as well,
Better, perchance, than Isabel!
Farewell! you see the threat'ning haze
Is gathering slowly in our sight;
I do not fear your steady gaze,
But the beclouded night.

R. R. S.

QUICK COMMUNICATION.

What would folks fifty years ago have said (asks the *Pittsburg Age*) had they received a London paper with an engraving of a fire in Pittsburg before the ruins had ceased smoking? yet such is the case now. We received a paper of this kind on the 4th June, and lit a cigar among the ruins on the same morning. [This "London paper" was the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

PERIODICALS IN NEW YORK.

There are 391 periodicals published in New York. Of these there are 13 Daily, 6 Semi-Weekly, 2 Tri-Weekly, and 83 Weekly Whig Newspapers. There are 8 Daily, 3 Semi-weekly, and 95 Weekly Loco-Foco papers. There are 9 Daily, 5 Semi-Weekly, 1 Tri-Weekly, and 83 Weekly papers which are Neutral, Religious, Literary, &c. There are 2 Daily and 1 Weekly Native papers in the State. There are also 5 Re-publications of British Magazines and Reviews in New York.

THE MARCH OF THE POLKA.

Polka *bricks* are now made at a brick-yard on the Carlton-road, Nottingham.

PRECOCITY.

In the House of Lords last week the Lord Chancellor laid on the table the consent of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to a railway bill.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

On the *worthy* Dr. Fuller:

"Here lies Fuller's Earth!"

On Dr. Walker, who wrote a book on the English particles:

"Here lie Walker's Particles!"

On Mr. Aire, in St. Giles's, Cripplegate:

"Methinks this was a wondrous death,
That Aire should die for want of breath!"

THE MARCH OF LUXURY.

As an evidence of the progress making in the means of increasing enjoyment, it may be mentioned that upwards of 2000 pine apples were sold on Monday, by Keeling and Hunt, in exactly 23 days from the time they were put on board at the Bahamas. The improvement made in preserving them on the voyage since last year is very conspicuous.

STATUE OF JAMES II., WHITEHALL.

The doubt which has long prevailed respecting the artist of this statue has recently been cleared up by the appearance of a work entitled, "The Autobiography of Sir John Bramston," printed by the Camden Society. The passage is as follows:—"On New Year's Day, 1686, a statue in brass was to be seen (placed the day before) in the yard at Whitehall, made by Gibbons, at the charge of Toby Rustick, of the present King James II." It thus turns out that Walpole had a correct impression of the truth when he wrote, "I am the rather inclined to attribute the statue at Whitehall to Gibbons, because I know no other artist at that time capable of it."

A BOOK FOR A GOURMAND.

A treatise upon four meals a day, with their origin or etymology, together with a curious investigation of the manner of eating of the ancients, where it is proved that they ate lying in their beds, purely to show that it is necessary to eat both night and day, and that those who eat, sleep—or that real rest is only to be found at the table.—*Apician Morsels.*

WOMAN'S LOVE.

"A woman who loves—loves for life, unless a well-founded jealousy compels her to relinquish the object of her affections." So says somebody. "A man who loves—loves for life, unless he alters his mind." So says somebody else.—*American Paper.*

THE SLAVES.

"Come to the land where slavery reigns,
To shatter the fetters and burst the chains;
There's a noble ship in the sheltering bay,
It awaits but for me, and we're hence, —away!
My crew they love not this gloomy shore,—
We must be ploughing the sea once more.

"Come,—though I speed to the burning skies,
Where the slave, bow'd down, on the parch'd earth lies;
Where the slave-ship steals o'er the lurid main,
With her pirate crew, for ungodly gain.
'Tis a noble work, and my heart beats now,
For a glimpse of that hated vessel's prow.

"There's a land that boasts of its good free will,
But the stripes with its stars are blended still;
Come!—chase the foul traders from ev'ry sea,
Till the proud earth owns all her people free;
And e'en *that* land that is free—*in name*,—
Shall look on her past with a pang of shame.

"There is one dark spot on the wave afar,
But to us it shall be as a guiding star;
Come! there's a clank of the black man's chain,
Calling me back to the distant main;
Shatter those fetters,—away! with me—
Why should the earth not all be free?

"MARINER! thine is the lot to be,
Borne on the ocean,—loving the free;
But not for me is the wave's loud roar,
Though I am weary of this cold shore.
Though thou tellest me things I grieve to hear,
More gloomy and sad is the prospect here.

"I've read of the land where slavery reigns;
I've heard men speak of the negro's chains;
I am not deaf to the voice of woe,
I hear it too frequent, wherever I go!
You go to the slave,—but you leave behind
White slaves—fetter'd in body and mind!

"They wear not the chain nor the festering ring,
But they sell themselves—and for what they'll bring;
And many a strong man bows his head,
And toils for less than his 'daily bread.'
Oh! for a bowl of the negro's rice,
For he earns it not in his—market price.

"The negro toils 'neath the scorching sun,
But he sees him set when the day is done;
Mariner!—thousands of white men here
Never behold his golden cheer;
Hewing the mines in the earth's dark cell,—
Day is all night where the white slaves dwell.

"Digging and delving, through life, that we
May scatter our wealth, and shout, 'we're free;'
A mind-blighted, limb-twisted, barbarous race,
Born for their loathsome hiding-place.
Slavery! boast not its race is o'er,
For it dwelleth close to the *good* man's door.

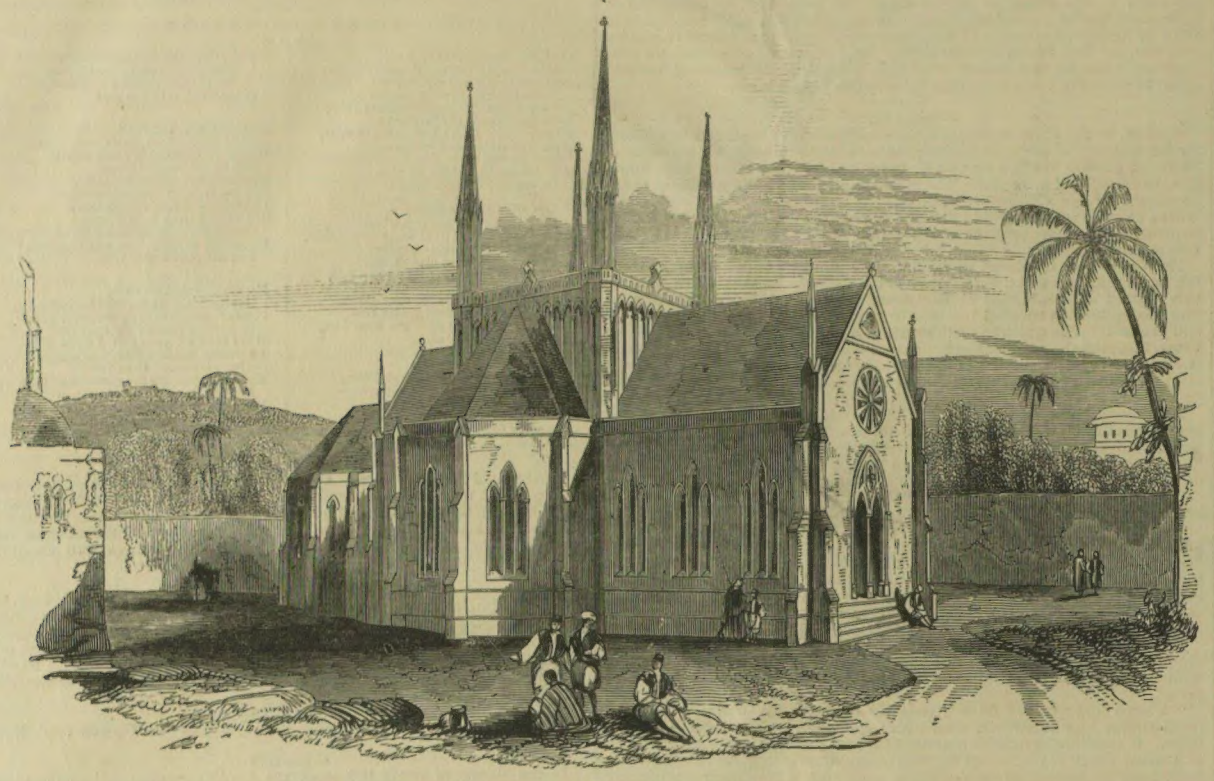
"Slavery! mark ye that chimney tall,
Those narrow windows in that high wall;
See ye those wheels that go round and round,
With ever the same sharp whizzing sound?
A hundred children, when daylight's fled,
Go hence—but not one to a child's happy bed.

"There's slavery there, in that dim-lighted room,
While the streets are shrouded in midnight gloom;
In the fair young form, who, with swimming eyes,
By the glare of the lamp her needle plies;
On—on—no rest! she must toil away
Till the task is done for the coming day.

"Slavery! is it the same dark tale
On the Afric shore—in the English gaol?
Liberty! is it an empty sound,
Or hath it no meaning on British ground?
Oh! the gaol is a *refuge* the white slave's got,
Though he'd covet, without it, the negro's lot.

"Then, Mariner, hence, and God prosper thee,
And strengthen thine arm against slavery!
But, when thou art far, on some alien strand,
Give back thy thoughts to thy native land;
And pray that the galling chain be riven
That the white man's wealth to his kind has given."

Leamington Spa, July, 1845. J. E. CARPENTER.



DESIGNED PROTESTANT CHURCH, ON MOUNT ZION.

PROTESTANT CHURCH ON MOUNT ZION.

For some time past, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, have been sedulously labouring to complete the Church which they have commenced erecting at Jerusalem, but which, from various causes, has not been raised higher than six or seven feet above ground; although the depth underground, to the solid rock, on which the foundations are laid, in many places exceeds forty feet.

This excellent Society, established for the purpose of spreading the Gospel among the Jewish People, expends, in its good and great work, funds to the amount of £26,000 per annum; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is patron, and most of the Bishops of the Church of England and Ireland support the Society. They commenced a Mission to Jerusalem so long ago as 1820; in 1837, was placed at its head a clergyman specially ordained for that office by the Bishop of London; and, in 1841, Bishop Alexander was, under Act of Parliament, appointed to reside at Jerusalem, with spiritual jurisdiction over the English clergy, and others in union with the Church, together with German clergymen ordained by the Bishop, throughout Palestine, Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, and Abyssinia—his chief missionary care being directed to the conversion of the Jews to Christianity. For the purposes, also, of promoting education, a College was to be established, under the superintendence of the Bishop. This important step was taken at the suggestion, and with the concurrence and hearty co-operation, of his Majesty the King of Prussia, who contributed the munificent sum of £15,000 towards the permanent income of the Bishop.

Thus encouraged, both at home and abroad, by the highest patronage, the Society urged forward with increased exertions the erection of a Church for the performance of Divine Service, and buildings for the accommodation of the Bishop and Missionaries, which they had, at very considerable expense, already commenced upon a piece of ground purchased for the purpose. The erection of a Church has since acquired additional importance from the need of a place of worship for the numbers of English and foreign Protestants who now frequent the Holy City.

Having a Letter Commendatory from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Jerusalem proceeded, with the prayers and best wishes of the friends of Israel, to take charge of his sacred trust. The reception he met with upon his arrival, which was ensured by the marked countenance and protection afforded by her Majesty's Government, and the respect he has at all times and upon all occasions received from the heads of other Christian Churches, as well as from the inhabitants of Jerusalem generally, consisting of so great a variety of differing sects, is the best evidence, not only of the unobjectionable nature of the mission, but of the sound judgment and discretion with which the holy functions of the Bishop have been exercised.

Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances, the erection of the Church has been frustrated by every possible vexation, more especially by interference with the workmen; and, say the London Society, "whilst the Greeks, Roman Catholics, Armenians, and other minor sects of Christians, enjoy the permission to worship God in their respective temples, and whilst no privilege is withheld on the representations of French and Russian diplomacy,—the pure Reformed religion of the British nation, to whom, under God, Turkey is indebted for the recovery of Syria, should be alone proscribed, and her Protestant children alone denied the possession of a consecrated building for the service of God, and especially that recognition of the Protestant faith which is indispensable to ensure protection."

The Members and Friends of the London Society have accordingly presented a Memorial to the Earl of Aberdeen, praying that his Lordship would send out such instructions to her Majesty's representative at Constantinople, as would be likely to obtain from the Porte a firman, authorising the completion of the Church which has been commenced on Mount Zion. The Memorial was signed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, and other prelates, many of the nobility and dignitaries of the Church, besides upwards of fourteen hundred parochial clergy, and nearly fifteen thousand laity. Lord Ashley read and presented the Memorial, which was most favourably received, and Lord Aberdeen gave hope that the firman from the Porte would be, ere long, obtained; so that the Society may complete the buildings, upon which so much money has already been expended, and which have excited such general and intense interest. A strong proof of this interest is afforded by the fact, that an English lady has undertaken to complete the Church, and endow it with an income of £100 per annum for a permanent minister, as well as to contribute the sum necessary to form a fund for keeping the edifice in repair.

In the *Times* of June 23, we find the following intelligence from Constantinople, dated June 4, which throws some new light upon the probability of the completion of the Church:—

"On the 27th ult. the British Ambassador reiterated in urgent terms in a note to the Porte, the request for a firman to permit of a Protestant Church being built at Jerusalem. It is easy to explain the long delay which has hitherto occurred in this matter. Syria, as of old, is the battle-field for religious strife, and where the question of empire may still be decided by the conflict of creeds. France and Russia, actuated by political motives, each have vast religious interests to defend in Syria, and are alike adverse to the progress of a new element. It is this opposition which has hitherto impeded the negotiation; nor does it appear likely that it will soon be overcome. If the Church must be built, why is not a body of English workmen sent out for the purpose? In such an instance the Porte could not interfere."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. July 5.

In a Convocation holden this day, being the last day of Act Term, the Rev. Richard Henry Wall, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*.

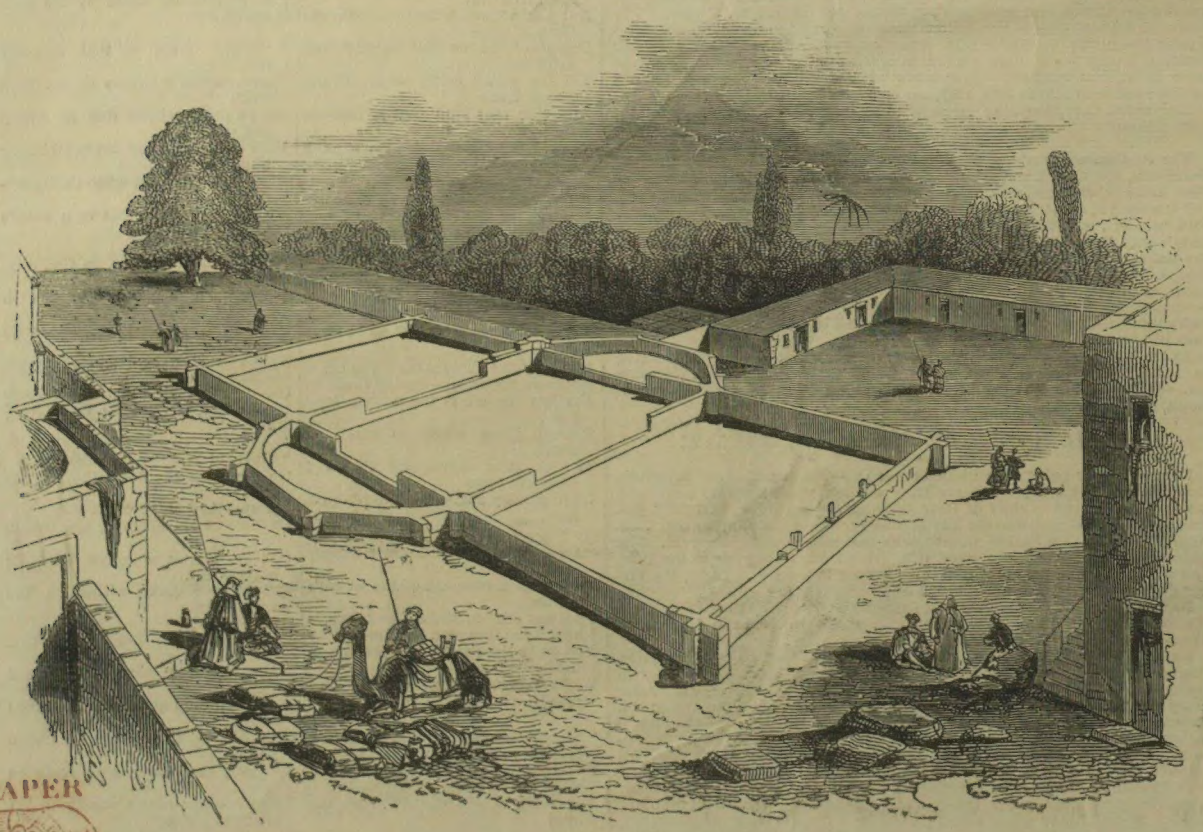
In the same Convocation the Vice Chancellor read to the house a letter from his Grace the Chancellor, giving directions that all future nominations of his Vice Chancellors, when the Convocation is called on to assent to the nomination, no taking the sense of the house by scrutiny or otherwise shall be permitted.

In a Congregation, holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Civil Law.—Rev. James Caulfield Browne, St. John's College, Vicar of Dudley, Worcestershire.

Master of Arts.—Rev. Edward Francis Coke, Brasenose College.

The Rev. William Henry Chepmell, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, has been appointed curate of St. Peter-le-Bailey, vice the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, B.D., resigned.



PRESENT STATE OF THE BUILDING.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"*Senex*," *Maida.*—*The following are very beautiful specimens of the sort of suicidal problems to which Senex refers. The first is by D'Orville, and the second the invention of M. Brede. Put up the Chess-men thus:—White King at his own sq, Q at her 2nd, R at Q Kt's 8th, R at Q R's 6th, B at K B's 8th, B at Q R's 4th. Black: King at Q R's 8th sq, Q at K Kt's 7th. In this position, White having to play, engages to compel Black to checkmate him in six moves. White King at his K's sq, Q at her Kt's 4th, B at Q's 7th, B at QB's 5th, Kt at K R's 6th. Black: King at his 4th, B at K R's 2nd, Pawns at K R's 5th, and K B's 6th. White here also undertakes to force Black to mate in six moves.*

"*A. Z.*," "*G. D.*," "*J. P.*," "*J. V.*," *Okehampton, and others, who have written to us respecting Mr. Brede's problem (No. 76), we beg to refer to the note appended to our diagram in this day's paper.*

"*H. L. M.*," *Yarmouth, by referring to his problem, will find mate may be given in seven moves. We have no copy of it.*

"*Q. Q.*"—*We have no recollection of the problem sent.*

"*Scacchi*," *Glasgow, will find a better method of estimating the powers of the pieces in Tomlinson's recent publication, "Amusements in Chess."*

"*Eliza M.*," *Manchester.*—*The best solution is unquestionably that in the fewest moves; but, in Problem 75, it is* impossible *to effect the mate under seven. Look again attentively at the solution you have submitted in six moves, and you will see that Black's moves are not compulsory.*

"*G. S. S.*," *Liverpool.*—*Many thanks. We shall be glad to receive the long los t games.*

"*Nailsworth.*"—*The solution of Mr. Bolton's three-move problem sent is the true one.*

"*A Moderate Player*" *will see by the solution that his over-confidence might have lost him "a good round sum."*

"*S. H. G.*," *Bridport.*—*We believe you are right.*

"*A. J.*," *Trelethin*; "*M. M.*," *Swansea*; "*Sancho*," *Bury*; "*Nemo*," *Westbourne* "*Miles*," *Weldon*; "*G. R.*," "*S.*," "*P. Y.*," "*H. P.*," "*T. R.*," "*Marvell.*"—*The solutions are correct.*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 77.

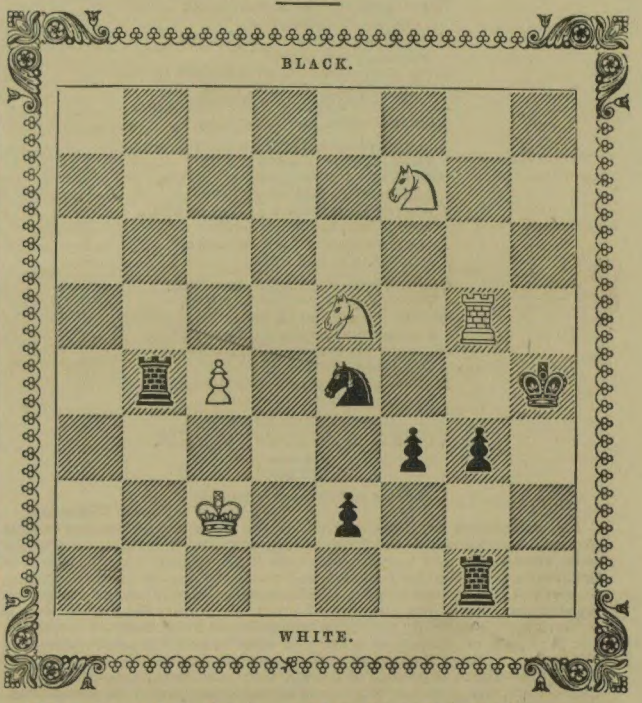
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B's 5th	P takes R (best)

2. K B's P two; and, then, play as Black can, the Queen mates next move, either at K's R's sq or Q B's 2nd.

PROBLEM NO. 78.

BY M. BREDE.

White plays first and mates in eight moves.



*** In reference to the defect we pointed out in Problem, No. 76, we find in Herr Brede's "Almanach für Freunde von Schachspiel" a note stating that *a black Pawn should be placed at Black's K's Rook's 4th square.*

GAME NO. 71

Is the contribution of the celebrated Livonian player, M. Kieseritzki. It was recently played by him against an amateur of the Paris Chess circles, M. K. giving the odds of Pawn and move. (Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. P—).	WHITE (M. K.)	BLACK (Mr. P—.)	WHITE (M. K.)
1. K P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	12. K P one	K R P one
2. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P two	13. P takes Kt	P takes B
3. K B P two	B to Q B 4th	14. K Kt takes Kt P	K Kt P one
4. K Kt to B 3rd	Q P one	15. Q to K sq	B to K Kt 5th
5. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd	16. Q to K R 4th (ch)	B to K R 4th
6. Kt to Q 5th	Q to her sq	17. Kt to K 6th	Q to her 3rd
7. P takes K P	P takes P	18. Q to K Kt 5th	K to R 2nd
8. Q P two *	P takes P	19. K Kt to his 7th	Q P one (dis. ch)
9. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	20. K to R sq	R to K B 2nd
10. B to K Kt 5th	Castles	21. Q Kt to K B 4th †	
11. B to Q B 4th	K to R sq	White surrenders.	

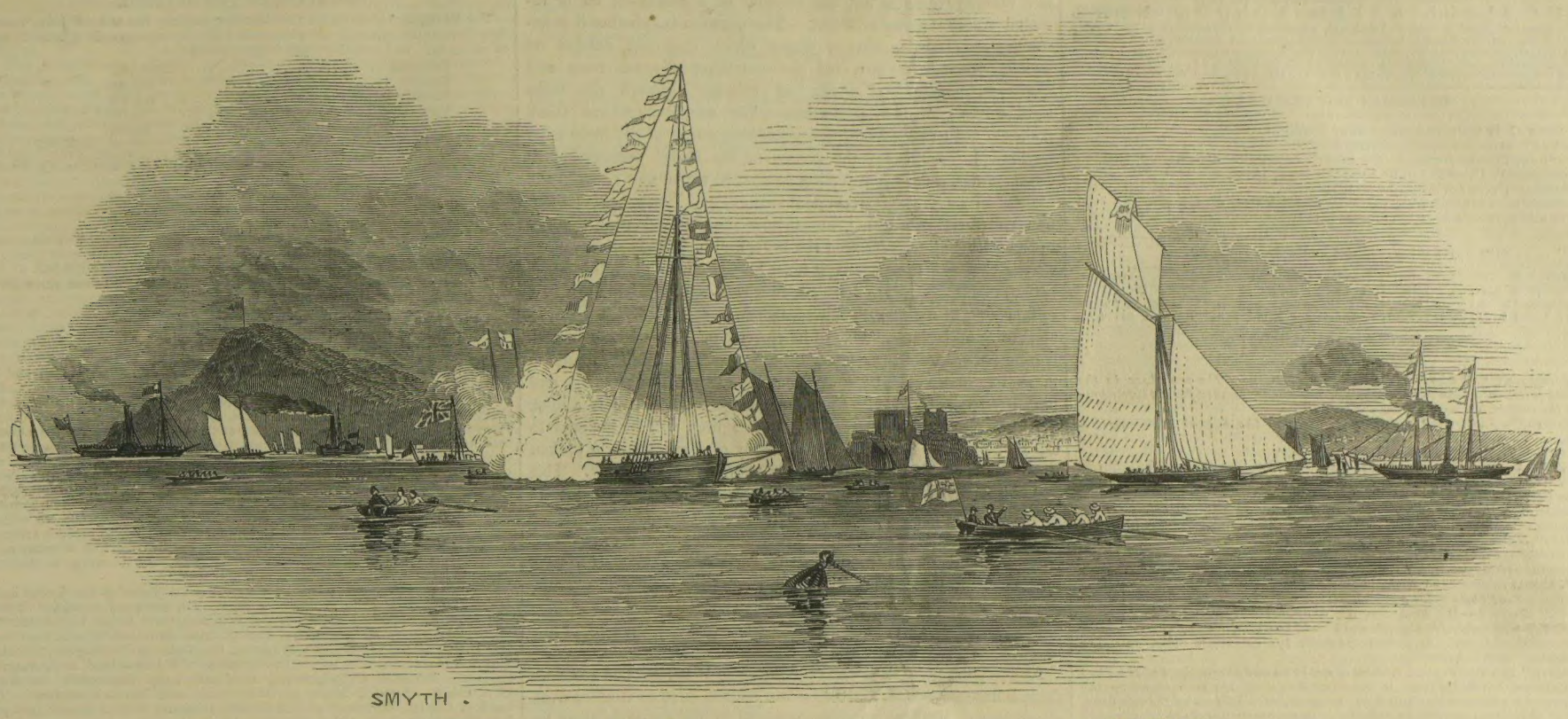
* Taking the K's Pawn would be bad play, because of "Q to R 5th (ch)."

† The attack throughout is sustained with great spirit by the opening player.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—The discovery of the remains of St. Leonard's Hospital which has taken place within these last few days, after remaining in obscurity from time immemorial, must be very interesting to the antiquary. The site is about three quarters of a mile north of Alnwick, and adjoins the great north road on the west side, and is about 300 yards south of the cross erected to the memory of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, who, in besieging Alnwick Castle, was killed November 13, 1093. Amongst other things discovered are the following:—A holy water font, the base of a cross and socket, several stones of the saw-toothed and pointed Gothic arches, two silver coins, a vase or urn, part of a doorway, upwards of twenty human skeletons, four tombstones (one of which had cut on it a triangle, a cross, and a circle, probably intended as emblems of the Trinity, Christianity, and Eternity), the base of a column, with several smaller carved stones. There has also been discovered a draw-well, set round with stones.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—On Monday last the York and Scarborough Railway was opened throughout. The line is about 50 miles in extent, and traverses perhaps one of the most picturesque spots to be found in the whole kingdom, so that a trip to Scarborough may be realised with pleasure. The whole line has been constructed in twelve months, at a cost of not more than £6000 per mile.——The long-pending question as to the reimbursement, by the South Eastern Railway Company, of the cost of the six miles of Railway north of Reigate, which six miles, to save the expense of two lines running nearly parallel to each other for twelve miles, were constructed by the Brighton Company, has been settled, and the sum of £340,000, including interest and improvement of the funded investment, will be paid over to the Brighton Railway Company.——The Committee have decided that the preamble of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway has been proved.——The preambles of the following bills are also declared to be proved:—The Ashford and Hastings (Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings line); the Richmond and Surrey and the Bristol and Exeter.——The opening of the Norwich and Brandon Railway, that was fixed to take place on Wednesday last, is unavoidably postponed in consequence of a slip of great magnitude having taken place in the Fens.——A Select Committee on Railways have made a second report, in which they state, that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the present Session of Parliament, they are of opinion that special privileges should be granted to parties wishing to re-introduce, in the next Session, railway bills, which, having been advanced to a certain stage, it may be found impossible to pass into laws during the present Session, from want of time for their proper investigation. A proper proof, therefore, being given next Session, that such bills had, at the end of this Session, been pending in the House of Lords, or if pending in the House of Commons, had been ordered to be ingrossed, the standing orders with respect to any such bills shall be held to have been complied with.——In the case of the London and York Railway, the Committee have decided that the promoters of the Direct Northern line are at liberty to offer, as rebutting evidence, proof of any errors in the London and York line of such magnitude as to render the construction of the line impracticable under the provisions of 8 Victoria cap. 20.

NEWSPAPER
LONDON NEWS



GANYMEDE. LILY OF DEVON.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE REGATTA, FROM THE SEA.—DRAWN BY CONDY.

BRISTOL CHANNEL REGATTA.

This splendid Regatta, which has been looked forward to with much interest, came off on Thursday, the 3rd instant, at the picturesque watering-place, Weston-super-Mare. This already popular resort adjoins the Great Western Railway, about twenty miles from Clifton: it has a fine strand, three miles in length, and is, certainly, one of the pleasantest localities on the Somersetshire coast. To add to its attractions, the inhabitants have evinced great spirit in that truly national pastime—yacht-sailing.

For some days previous to the late Regatta, the weather had been unpropitious. Of the five Royal yachts which had been entered for the Weston-super-Mare Cup, only one, the *Champion*, T. P. Wickham, Esq., had arrived up to Wednesday afternoon; the *Guerilla*, John Burton, Esq., the *Grand Turk*, F. Fox, Esq., and the *Daring*, E. Downe, Esq., all of the Western Yacht Club, being prevented, by the terrific storms, from getting round the land. The *Ganymede*, Pigott Smyth Pigott, Esq., arrived on Monday, and lay off in the bay, braving for twelve hours a tremendous gale, and short of one-third of her crew, who had been sent on shore with commands. Her gallant owner was on board, and, with his short number of hands, succeeded in running, on Tuesday afternoon, into Penarth Roads.

Wednesday afternoon, the wind having somewhat gone down, the *Ganymede* again arrived in the bay, and the same tide brought up the *Lily of Devon*, W. F. Moore, Esq., of the R.W.Y.C., she having, in spite of every difficulty, rounded the point. The Sailing Committee met about seven o'clock, when the *Champion* and *Lily of Devon* were entered for the Weston-super-Mare Cup (a superb richly chased silver Elizabethan Cup and Cover, in oak case, value fifty guineas; open to all yachts belonging to any Royal Yacht Club in the United Kingdom, and not exceeding 50 tons, O.M., and not less than 10 tons, O.M). The Honorary Stewards were the Marquis of Conyngham and Earl Mountcharles.

Thursday morning, the weather all round looked "muddy:" nevertheless, pedestrians, and passengers by steam-boat and railway, flocked into the town by hundreds. At half-past ten o'clock, the *Champion*, 25 tons, and the *Lily of Devon*, 30 tons, took up their stations, with mainsails scandalised, foresails downs jib furled, their bowsprits, and gaft on topsails stopp'd. At 10h. 50m. the start took place, the *Champion* leading; she was, however, soon caught by the *Lily*, which rounded the flag first time at 1h. 42m. 35s. P.M., the *Champion* at 2h. 12m. 4s. From having a bad pilot, the *Lily*, in making her second round, stood out in the strength of the tide. J. Board, master of the *Roebuck*, of this port, and a native, piloted the *Champion*, and, taking advantage of his competitor's indiscretion, with good judgment, stood close on the flat, and came up with her. The wind, which had hitherto been very light, began now to freshen, and the race became very interesting The *Lily of Devon* soon gained on her opponent, and had a start of two minutes round the Flat Holmes. Shortly after, her topmast was seen to go; at the same time she sprung her mast, and was obliged to lower her mainsail, and take in two reefs, and even then obliged to sail her shaking; she also took in her jib—her spar not being able to bear her canvass. The *Lily's* chance was now all gone, and the *Champion* came in, winning by 4m. 20s. At the instant of rounding the flag vessel, the *Lily's* mast went by the board, carrying with it part of her bulwarks, &c. She was shortly afterwards towed up to Bristol by the *Swift* steamer, to repair damages.

The race throughout was of an exciting nature, and it is generally allowed that, even with her pilot's bad management, the *Lily* would, but for the accident alluded to, have been the winner. This is the fourteenth silver cup which the *Champion* has won at different matches, although the first since she has been the property of her present owner.—The course was twice round the Steep and Flat Holmes, a distance of about forty-five miles.

The Bristol Channel Cup (an elegantly chased silver tankard, value fifteen guineas, open to the Bristol Channel only; to be sailed for by all vessels not exceeding 35 tons, O. M.) was contested for by the *Swanzey*, of Swansea, Captain George; the *Cornwall*, of Bridgwater, Captain Press; and the *Severn*, of Bristol. Their course was once round the Holmes, which was accomplished by the two first-named vessels in capital style—the *Swanzey* winning after a beautiful display of seamanship on both sides.

The Knightstone Cup.—A massive silver tankard, value ten guineas, open to vessels belonging to Weston-super-Mare exclusively. The vessels which started for this prize were the *Victoria*, F. Harris, the *Sea Flower*, W. Coles, and the *Nancy*, R. Muggleworth. Their course was the same as for the Bristol Channel Cup; and the prize was cleverly won by the *Victoria*: the *Nancy* could not round, and was ran over to Penarth.

We have somewhat abridged this report from the *Westonian*.

The "Cups," manufactured by Rayne, of Bath, were very superb. They were presented to the winners at a public dinner at Reeve's Hotel, Mr. R. S. Pigott presiding. In the evening, there was a splendid display of fireworks; and, what with the waving of flags and the firing of cannon throughout the day, the town wore a truly festive appearance.

On Friday, the sports of the Regatta closed with galley-matches and duck-hunts. The first galley-match was between two four-oared boats, the *Rose*, Charles Norris, 23 feet, 6 inches, and the *Horatio*, Jesse Hanwick, 24 feet, for a purse of three guineas, which was won by the former by about four feet. The first duck-hunt was won by the *Horatio*, after about ten minutes' chase.

We should have mentioned that Mr. Pigott's yacht *Ganymeae* was the flag-ship, on Thursday; and his gig the flag-boat at the galley-matches, on Friday.

Our Illustrations have been engraved from sketches by Mr. N. M. Condy. The view in the breeze shows the *Champion* winning, with the *Lily of Devon* disabled. In the distance are seen the Steep Holmes and the Flat Holmes Lighthouse. The second sketch shows the Regatta from the sea—the *Ganymede*, R. Y. S., saluting.

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON REGATTA.

The twenty-seventh annual contest for a purse of sovereigns, given by the nobilty and gentry of Putney and Roehampton, took place on Tuesday amongst the watermen plying at the first named place. The race was in three heats, with ten pair of sculls, two pair in each boat. The distance rowed was in the two first heats from Putney-bridge up the south shore, round a boat off the Vice Chancellor's, down, round a boat off the College of Civil Engineers, and up through the centre arch of Putney-bridge.

FIRST HEAT.

T. Green, sen., and Charles Cobb	(Yellow)	1
J. Johnson and T. Green, jun.	(Pink)	2
James Green and James Johnson	(White)	3

Pink took the lead, White following, and Yellow being close on their quarter. White were obliged for a moment to give way to Yellow, who shortly after went into the first place, and won by a length.

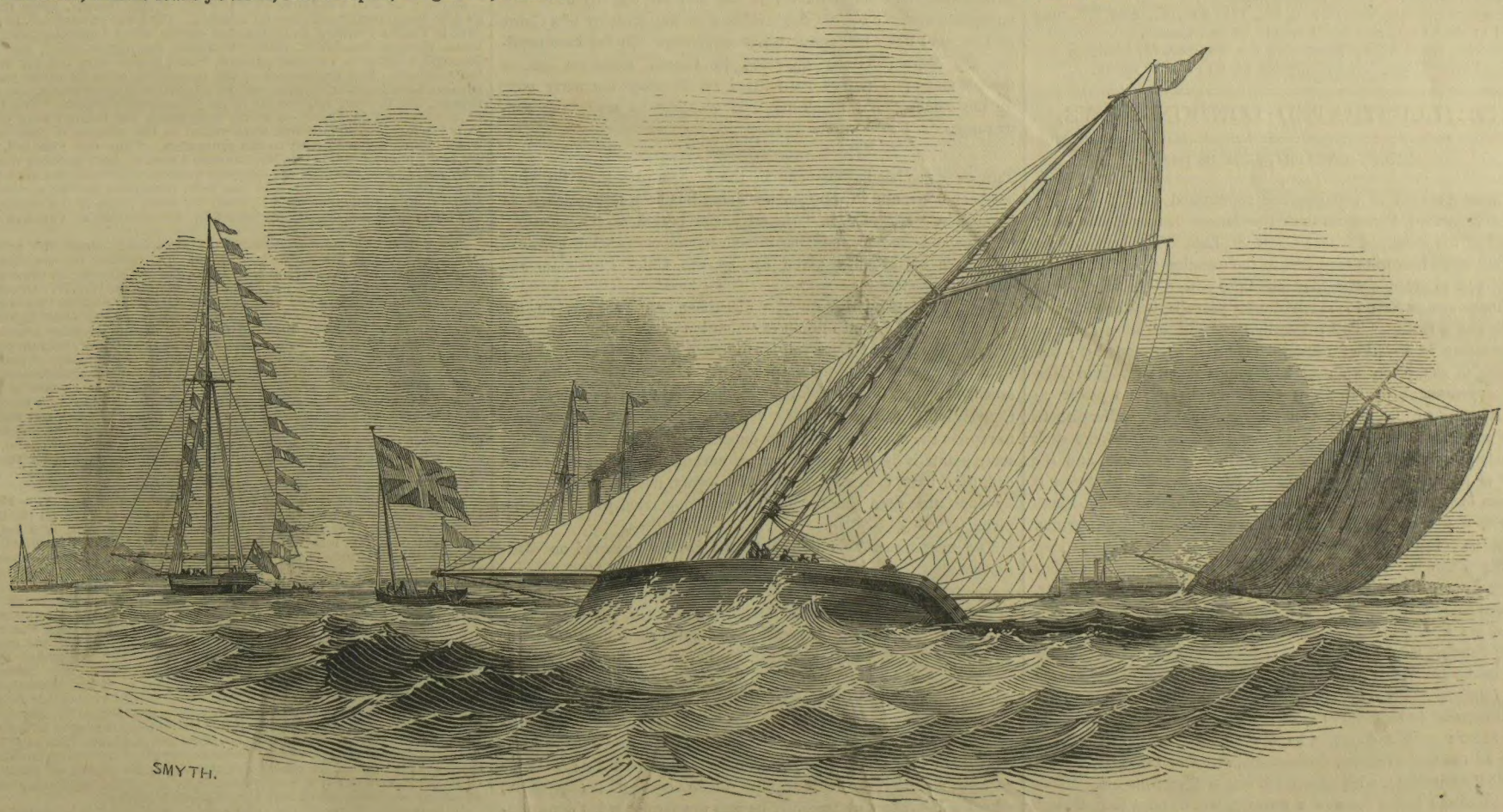
SECOND HEAT.

W. Robinson and T. Phelps	(Blue)	1
H. Green and W. Cobb, ...	(Red)	2

The winners took the lead and kept it.

GRAND HEAT.

The two best pairs of each heat started down for this, the final heat, the distance being about the same as in those that preceded it. Red took the lead, followed by Blue, Yellow third, at the start. On going round the lower distance boat, Pink cut them out, and keeping the lead, won by a length. Blue second Yellow third



GANYMEDE. CHAMPION. LILY OF DEVON.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE REGATTA.—THE CHAMPION WINNING.—DRAWN BY CONDY.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 13.—8th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14.—The Bastille destroyed, 1789.
TUESDAY, 15.—St. Swithin—The French Revolution commenced, 1789.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
THURSDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.
FRIDAY, 18.—Petrarch died, 1374—Hampden killed, 1643.
SATURDAY, 19.—George IV. crowned, 1821.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 19.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
18 25	9 1	9 37	10 12	10 49	11 27	0 0	0 0	0 34	1 3	1 33	1 58

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Correspondent," who has sent us the description of the sculpture in the grand pediment of the Mansion-house, London, is thanked for his intention; but the subject has no immediate interest.
"Maxeppa."—Exeter-hall is not the property of the Sacred Harmonic Society.
"D. J."—"Crichton" is pronounced "Criton."
"P. W."—We know nothing of the report.
"A Constant Reader," Great Yarmouth.—The Tunbridge mineral water owes its active properties to the presence of carbonate of iron. Britton's "Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells" may be had of Messrs. Longman and Co., 39, Paternoster-row.
"H. H.," Montrose.—The notice is indispensable.
"H. W. C."—Jackson's "Treatise on Wood Engraving" is a complete, but somewhat costly, work.
"Aio" should consult the "Oxford and Cambridge University Calendars."
"A Reader."—Noad's "Lectures on Electricity" is a sound work.
"H. G.," Bexford.—Dr. Ramadge, Ely-place.
"F. F. F."—The wine for the hair dye should be white.
"Amicus" should apply to some respectable life assurance office, as "The Amicable," in Fleet-street.
"Ægidius," Ipswich, in some critical remarks on our Engravings of the Fleet at Spithead, has stated that, in manning the yards, the men stand on the foot-ropes; whereas, they stand on the yards, and hold on by the life lines, as our artist has correctly represented. Our correspondent should attend to technicalities.
"A Constant Reader."—We have not room for the view, &c., sent.
"A. E.," Dublin.—See "The Family Manual and Servant's Guide," or any treatise on the hair.
"A Correspondent" should address, at Messrs. Longmans, 39, Paternoster-row, the publishers of Mr. Hansard's work on Archery.
"B. W.," Blackheath, should apply by letter, with testimonial of householder, to Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum. St. George, as the patron saint of Britain, dates from his reinforcement of the Christians at the famous siege of Antioch; according to Butler, St. George was a soldier in the army of Dioclesian.
"E. F." Derby.—Address, 198, Strand.
"W. N.," Abergavenny.—No. 24 of our Journal contains the account of the Meeting of the Welsh Society: it may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"H. J. A.," Wellington, Salop.—The sketch and description will be acceptable. The present Examiner of Plays is a son of Mr. Charles Kemble.
The lines "On the Marriage," &c., do not reach our standard of merit.
"G. R. W.," Aldermanbury.—Six volumes of our Journal are already published; and may also be purchased in Numbers, 6d. each.
"Edinensis."—"The Theatre Italien Moderne" appears to be one of the best octavo editions of Italian operas; it is, however, only superior to "Les Compositeures Illustres" in its typography.
"Craven."—We think not.
"Obzz."—We have no intention at present.
"S. C. B.," Cheltenham.—The prints may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"Mrs. B.," who writes from Soubattoo, Bengal, should have paid the postage (2s.) of her, to ourselves, useless letter.
"An Inquirer."—The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden is the niece of the late Empress Josephine; and was, consequently, Stephanie Beauharnois, the first husband of the Empress being uncle to the Grand Duchess.—F.F.F.
"C. M.," Marylebone-lane.—"Know."
"W. J.," Masham.—We do not remember to have received the work in question.
"Juventas."—Accepting the Chiltern Hundreds is receiving a nominal Government office, by which a Member of Parliament vacates his seat.
"A Protestant."—See No. 81 of our Journal for a description of St. Peter's Church, Islington.
"L. G."—The Prince of Leiningen is half-brother to her Majesty.
"H. B.," Dublin.—To reply to our correspondent's first question would occupy more room than we can spare. 2. A schooner sails better off the wind, and a cutter is best at beating.
"A Subscriber," Waterford.—We have not room for the quotations.
"An Early Subscriber."—Address, Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.
"A Well-wisher."—Bath bricks are made in various parts of England.
"C. F. D. X."—We differ in opinion with our correspondent, and our impressions are derived from certain facts; such, for instance, as these. Last year, a gentleman proposed for election into the club referred to by its commodore was black-balled; whereupon that nobleman attended a dinner given by the party so black-balled, to mark his feelings on the subject. A rival club is in course of formation at Ryde, under the especial patronage of the most influential members of the society for whose undiminished popularity "C. F. D. X." contends. We hold these facts to be opposed to his conclusions.

All the numbers are reprinted, and our subscribers can make up their sets from No. I. to the present time.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1845.

THE latest question of privilege has terminated more favourably for the House of Commons than the former ones; it has been stopped at the threshold of the Court of Law. The heart of the plaintiff failed him from fear, and at the questioning of the House he declined to grapple with that indefinite power—the privilege of the House—on which so much doubt prevails, whether it is a phantom or a reality. Tasso describes a forest all were deterred from entering by a wall of raging flames that surrounded it; but the hero of the poem walking boldly into them, they prove the mere appearances, or *simulacra* of flames, having no power to burn, scorch, or consume, or, as a lawyer would say, otherwise to injure any person bold enough to test their nature. Some such visionary character the privilege of the House possesses, and the dread of its power is "most in apprehension;" for whenever it has been brought into conflict with the law, it has, in recent times at least, not been triumphant. It was with the most perfect knowledge of the principles involved, that Sir Robert Peel and Sir Thomas Wilde warned the House against engaging in a legal contest, or consenting to appear before a court of law. This was some years ago, and the Premier has since consented—against his first and better judgment—to another course; and, having done so, thinks it better to exhaust every means the law furnishes for the decision of such a question, before changing the plan of defence. Sir Thomas Wilde retains his first opinion, and everything that has occurred since has proved the soundness of it. Once submit such a question to the Judges, and it is brought within all the technicalities, distinctions, uncertainties, and, it may be added, absurdities, with which the law will surround it. Thus, a word omitted in the form of a warrant, will be fatal to it, though the power of issuing the warrant is not doubted; just as a man named James cannot be punished for a crime—though of his guilt and identity there is not the shadow of a doubt—if he is indicted by the name of John. The question is, whether it is necessary or desirable that a power which does not depend on statute or written law, but is something distinct from and above it, should be driven to operate through the technical forms the law prescribes. We are inclined to think it should not be so fettered; the governing power of the State must be lodged somewhere; the abuses of the Royal prerogative in former times, raised that feeling against it, which has reduced the Crown to its present dependent condition. Parliament gained power as the Crown lost it, and is now the predominating element in the Constitution. Making the laws, and ultimately disposing of all the affairs of the empire, it must have a power of independent action, of inquiring into abuses with a view to providing a remedy, of receiving evidence with regard to the conduct of public bodies or private individuals. One of its clearest privileges is that of protecting parties from the consequences of communications made to it, at its command. Such evidence may be most necessary, and perfectly true, and yet the Law, if appealed to, will call it a libel. With the fear of penalties before him, no man will be inclined to tell all he knows, and thus the efficiency of Parliament is broken down by the stringent technicalities of the Courts of Law. This has been actually done in one recent case; and, had not the parties withdrawn their action, might have been done in the last instance. As the result of the proceedings of Monday last do not in any way settle the controversy, it will be necessary for the Commons to take a stand at once, or these actions will be perpetually springing up; the "defendant" will always be worth powder and shot, and success seems to depend more on what may be called the "pluck" of the plaintiff than any thing else.

As the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them is not questioned, and as the late actions have each arose from allegations of libellous matter contained in the evidence given by these witnesses, perhaps it would be as well if the House would come to some decision as to the publication of such evidence. A short act would exempt from the operation of the law of libel all publications printed by "order of the House of Commons." The evidence is taken for the House to guide its legislation, and should have absolute freedom from all process; in short, be made analagous to the freedom of speech of members. The printing of that evidence in a Blue Book is at present facetiously called "publication;" but we never yet heard of a well-established case of any one who had read a production of this kind, a few members excepted, and an editor or two for the purpose of extract. As a fact buried in a Blue Book is practically unknown to the world at large, we would put it out of the pale of the law that punishes the giving of publicity to unpleasant truths. Let no actions lie against the Parliamentary printer for putting Parliamentary evidence into type, and one fertile source of attacks on Parliamentary privilege would be stopped up. But it may be said newspapers and journals may reproduce the evidence, and "publish" the libel, if it be one, in reality; we reply that in this, as in all other cases, journalists must use their discretion; as they are deeply interested in keeping personal libels out of their columns—and, from great practice, have a kind of instinct in detecting one—they would very rarely commit themselves, and when they did must take the consequences, as a part of the risks of their profession. A Member of Parliament may utter a gross personal libel in his place; the debates are reported, but, as the House does not recognise the existence of the practice, there would be no protection for the journalist who should publish it. The rules of debate, which repress direct personal charges, or explain them in "a Parliamentary sense," make the risk of such a case occurring a very small one. But out of Parliament the danger often arises, and every journal is dependent for the prudent suppression of personal libels, on the tact and discernment of its reporters. We would apply the same responsibility to the reproduction of evidence printed (but not published) by the House of Commons. That body, and its witnesses, ought to be exempted from the Law, or free and full enquiry cannot be made into abuses; subject that evidence to the scrutiny of a Court of Law, and libels will spring up at every step. In the case pending the House, having appeared in Court, must go on to the last stage; in the case discussed on Monday the party gave up the contest; but much more is wanting to settle the controversy.

THE week has been a busy one in the Legislature, both for what has been done, and in what further doing has been relinquished as impossible. The disease, "the advanced period of the Session," has attacked several promising measures; the cases being hopeless, they were on Monday given up by the Chief Physician, and expired.

Lord Palmerston originated a discussion, on Tuesday, on the Slave Trade, and went into an examination of the late Convention between France and England, for the purpose of throwing all possible censure upon it. His speech was able and elaborate, but failed, we think, to establish the case he sought to make out. The Convention proves as sincere a desire in the present Government to repress the Slave Trade as that entertained by the Whigs; and in some points it is far more practical, considered as a means to an end, than barren treaties made with every nation, and observed by none that had the temptation and opportunity of breaking them.

The most remarkable division of the Session occurred on Wednesday night, when in a House of 224 Members, the Ministry only escaped a defeat by a majority of 8. An attempt has been made to revive religious tests in the Scotch Universities, after they have long fallen into disuse. A measure to abolish them altogether was some time ago brought in by Mr. Rutherfurd. The Government promised it a qualified support. They opposed every attempt to introduce any religious tests into the new Irish Colleges, and it was reasonably enough expected they would not now oppose their abolition where they were useless. They did oppose the second reading of Mr. Rutherfurd's Bill, and only threw it out by the above narrow majority. Mr. Macaulay made one of his powerful speeches in support of the Bill; he was unsparing in his denunciations of the inconsistency of the Government, and must have materially contributed to produce the unexpected result.

THE STATE OF THE REVENUE.

The Revenue Accounts for the Quarter ending the 5th of July, show a decrease on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding term in 1844, of £739,847; and the deficiency is thus divided:—

Customs	£369,687	
Excise	149,008	
Miscellaneous	408,535	
Imprest and other moneys	19,756	
Repayments of advances	92,203	
Total decrease		1,040,089

From this must be deducted the increase, during the quarter, on the undermentioned departments:—

Stamps	£132,043	
Taxes	10,693	
Property Tax	157,506	
		300,242
Net decrease on the quarter		£739,847

Upon the whole year, terminating on the 5th inst., the tables show an increase, compared with the year preceding, of £847,178.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, after taking a farewell of the King and Queen of the Belgians on Monday next, will proceed by railway to Gosport, and there embark on board the Royal yacht for Cowes. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort contemplate sojourning at Osborne House until the close of that week. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will accompany their illustrious parents. Her Majesty, we understand, has purchased Osborne Villa, the late residence of General Burton, with the small piece of land on the opposite site of the road abutting on to the Osborne estate, it is understood for the reception of one of the officers of the Royal household.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, according to present arrangements, will close their visit to the Queen and Prince Albert on Monday next, when they leave this country direct for Brussels, and do not go to Paris, as was rumoured.

HER MAJESTY'S GRAND DINNER PARTY.—On Tuesday the Queen had a grand dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company consisted of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein, the Belgian Minister, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Countess of Westmorland, Lady Augusta Cadogan, Baroness d'Hooghvorst, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Major de Moerkerka, and Baron Knesebeck. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards attended during dinner, and performed several pieces. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party. At ten o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George, left the Yellow Drawing Room and entered the Grand Saloon, which was fitted up for music. The general company followed. A concert then commenced.

THE VISIT OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT TO GERMANY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Prince de Leiningen have arrived at Vienna.

THE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S FETE CHAMPETRE.—On Tuesday afternoon a brilliant party of the leading aristocracy congregated at the Duchess of Northumberland's second *fête champêtre* at Sion House. The invitations amounted to 700.

PROPOSED MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Lord Macdonald is the successful suitor for the hand of Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of the Countess of Listowel. It will be recollected that the *début* of the fair betrothed, at her Majesty's first Drawing-room this season, excited great interest in aristocratic circles, and, if report speak truly, the noble bridegroom elect may congratulate himself on his success, where many high-born compeers have failed to create an impression.——The preliminaries are arranged for a matrimonial alliance between Lord Alfred Hervey, the youngest son of the Marquis of Bristol, and Miss Chester, daughter of Colonel Chester.——A marriage is also spoken of as likely to take place shortly between Mr. Ernest Bunsen, second son of his Excellency the Prussian Minister, and Miss Elizabeth Gurney, daughter of Mr. Samuel Gurney, the opulent banker. The bride, it is said, will have a dowry of £100,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INSTALLATION OF A JEWISH RABBI.—The ceremony of installing a Chief Rabbi of the united congregations of Jews of Great Britain, was performed on Wednesday evening in the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, Houndsditch. The last ceremony of the kind took place about 42 years ago, when Dr. Hirchell, the late Chief Rabbi, was the "chosen one." Dr. Hirchell died three years since, and Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler was selected to fill the chief office in the Jewish Church in this kingdom in December last. He is a native of Hanover, and never visited this country before Monday last. The interior of the building was newly painted, and decorated for the occasion with flowers, &c. Long before the hour fixed for the ceremony, the body of the synagogue was completely crowded with the leading members of the Jewish persuasion in the kingdom, and the galleries were filled with ladies. Precisely at seven o'clock, the new Chief Rabbi (over whom was held a canopy of blue silk, trimmed with silver) entered the Synagogue, conducted by Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Sir Moses Montefiore, and several of the priests; the choir at the same time chanting, "Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord. We bless you out of the house of the Lord." Dr. Alder carried in his hand a small copy of the scrolls of the law, which, the "ark" having been opened by Sir Moses Montefiore, he deposited therein, and then took his place at the left side. The chief reader and the other priests, accompanied by the choir, then chanted several impressive prayers, and the scrolls of the holy law having been taken from the ark and brought to the reading desk, several other prayers were read. The new Chief Rabbi was then led to the reading desk, where he preached a sermon in the German language, and concluded by invoking a blessing on this kingdom and its institutions, and on the Royal family. The scrolls were again deposited in the ark, and the usual evening prayers having been said, the Chief Rabbi was conducted from the Synagogue, and the congregation left.

SOCIETY OF OLD FRIENDS.—A procession of this Society, being that of its 27th anniversary, took place on Tuesday. The lodges assembled, in great part, in Finsbury-square, and proceeded thence along Chiswell-street, Barbican, through Smithfield, down Snow-hill, Farringdon-street, and over Blackfriars-bridge to Vauxhall-gardens, where covers were laid for 2000 of the members. The appearance of the procession, with its richly painted banners flaunting in the breeze, and its numerous bands of music, was magnificent, and in every way worthy of its philanthropic object—"The Relief of its Distressed Brothers"—a motto with which the banners were principally inscribed. The members were vested in the insignia of their order, which added much interest to the procession. "The Old Friends" were originally founded by the late Mr. Sansom, a man of most humane disposition, and they now number 101 lodges in London, with branches in all parts of the civilised world. The day was most favourable for the procession, which was one of the longest witnessed for many years in the metropolis, and the evening was delightfully passed by the members at Vauxhall Gardens.

THE WEATHER.—The temperature has been again above the extreme "summer heat" of the climate of England. On Sunday the thermometer ranged from 76 to 78 degrees in the shade; and on Monday, in some situations, it reached 80 degrees, with a light breeze from the W.S.W. Of course, the atmosphere was strongly charged with electrical matter. During the whole of Sunday night there was a magnificent play of sheet lightning, with occasional thunder. Between four and five on Monday morning a thunder cloud burst over the eastern parts of the metropolis; the rain poured down in torrents. The hailstones, in some places, were the size of marbles, and did an immense deal of damage amongst the hot and greenhouses. In Lord Saye and Sele's grounds there were upwards of 4000 panes of glass broken, and the fruit damaged, which will cost from £200 to £300 to repair. The weather during the latter part of the week was changeable and colder.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis in the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 803. The weekly average for the last five summers is 904, and for the last five years, 963.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Major-General Pasley's report on the accident of the 17th of June on the Great Western Railway has just been laid before Parliament. It is a lengthy document, entering into full particulars of the accident, its effects, the subsequent appearance of the parts of the line where it occurred, the state of the carriages, &c. That portion of the report, however, in which he states his opinion as to the causes of the accident is of especial interest to the public, and the remedies he would propose are of still greater moment. He ascribes the accident (by which the lives of 145 passengers were placed in the most imminent peril) to the lightness of the luggage van, which had only four wheels, combined with the extraordinary velocity of the express trains, and the elasticity of the light rails and sleepers, aggravated by the "hog-trough rails." The obvious remedies he states to be, first, to replace all the light sleepers and heavier sleepers and rails of Mr. Brunel's hog-trough rails by the stronger and heavier sleepers and rails of Mr. Brunel's last approved pattern; secondly, experience having proved the impropriety of mixing light four-wheeled and heavy six-wheeled carriages in the same swift train, the use of the former should be discontinued. But as it is desirable to have a carriage without passengers next to the tender, in order to receive the first shock in case of any accident to the engine or tender, the General suggests that it be a six-wheeled carriage of the same weight as the passenger-carriages, which may also be used for luggage.

In the annual letter of the Quakers, just published, it is stated that, during the past year, the sufferings of their members, in consequence of ecclesiastical claims, including the costs of distraint, amounted to about ten thousand two hundred pounds.

POSTSCRIPT.

Railways.—In the cases of the London and Croydon (Catham to Chilham) Railway Bill, and the London, Chatham, and North Kent Railway Bill, the Committees have declared the preambles not proved. A similar decision has been given in regard to the London and Croydon (Orpington Branch) Railway Bill, and the Rye and Tenterden Railway Bill.

The Late Fatal Duel at Gosport.—Winchester, Thursday.—A report has been in circulation for some days past that Lieutenants Hawkey and Pym would surrender themselves for trial at the assizes for this county, which commenced here this day. This report, as might naturally be expected, has created considerable interest in this locality, from the extraordinary nature of the case, and the peculiar circumstances of the duel. Whatever foundation there might have been for this report at the time it was first put in circulation, and whatever intentions these gentlemen might have had of surrendering themselves to take their trials at the present assizes, we can state upon competent authority that there is no probability that such will be the case just yet. If Lieutenants Hawkey and Pym had it in contemplation to surrender, and that they had such intention may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Cockburn has been retained on their behalf, they have postponed doing so, at all events, till next assizes. It is understood that a consultation has been held between Sir Thomas Wilde and Mr. Cockburn with respect to the circumstances of the case, the result of which was the expression of an opinion favourable to the accused parties; and it is thought that, when these gentlemen do surrender to take their trials, facts will be adduced which will fully vindicate them in public estimation at least, if not in the strict eye of the law. Mr. Crowder has been retained on the part of Lieutenant Rowles, the second of Mr. Seton; but, from what can be gathered, that gentleman has no intention of surrendering to take his trial at present. Lieutenants Hawkey and Pym, the survivors in the late fatal duel, were in Portsmouth on Thursday.

Determined Suicide at London-Bridge.—On Thursday night, a few minutes before eight o'clock, as a man, respectably attired, was passing along London Bridge, with the crowd, on the pathway on the eastern side, he suddenly stopped near the third recess, and for a moment or so he appeared to be meditating, with his face turned toward the shipping down the river. In an instant a convulsive spasm appeared to seize him, and before it was possible for any one to save him, he threw himself over the parapet, and fell headlong into the water. Who the party is, is not at present known; but he is stated to be an elderly gentleman, wearing very excellent apparel. It is supposed the body has lodged underneath the craft at the eastern side of the bridge.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—The latest Paris papers state that the members of both Chambers are leaving for the country. M. Thiers was about to start for Vichy, where he will remain till the middle of August, after which he will go to Lille. At the opening of the sitting of the Chamber of Peers, on Wednesday, the death of Count de Sparre, one of the members of the house, was announced. The bill for introducing European labourers into the French colonies was adopted by 97 votes to 4. After some discussion, the bill for increasing the number of French cruisers on the western coast of Africa, in accordance with the late treaty to put down the slave trade, was adopted by 94 votes to 8.

Visit of the King of Holland to England.—The following is extracted from the *Rotterdamsche Courant* of Monday:—"One of the newspapers asserts that our statement respecting the intention of his Majesty to go to London does not appear to be confirmed. We have, however, been informed from the Hague that no alteration has taken place in his Majesty's plan, and that he will for a certainty pay a visit to the Queen of England. At the time we made the statement, the day for the King's departure was not formally fixed, nor is it, perhaps, as yet."

Lebanon.—Letters from Syria, of June 9, announce the breaking out of a fresh insurrection in the Lebanon. An engagement between the Maronites and the Druses had taken place at Buccah, in the plain between the two Lebanons, which had terminated in a loss on each side of from 100 to 150 men. The roads between Damascus and Jerusalem are no longer safe; and no caravan can travel by that route without a strong escort. The Arabs are from 40,000 to 50,000 strong, and are plundering right and left. An attempt had been made on the life of the French Consul at Damascus, and the whole country was, in fact, in a state of complete disorganisation. The Turkish authorities were, as usual, occupied in exciting the Druses against the Maronites.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NEW ELECTIONS.

Abingdon.—The nomination of candidates for the vacancy caused in the representation of Abingdon by the appointment of Sir F. Thesiger to the office of Attorney-General, took place on Monday, at the Town Court. Mr. Morland proposed her Majesty's Attorney-General, Sir F. Thesiger, as a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Abingdon in Parliament. Mr. Alderman Hyde seconded the nomination. Mr. G. Davis nominated Major-General Caulfield, who had nothing to do but to devote his time and talents to the interests of Abingdon, and, being no party man, he would not only present their petitions, but support them. Mr. Kendall seconded the nomination. Sir F. Thesiger and General Caulfield having addressed the electors, a show of hands was taken, and, after a second time of holding them up, was declared to be in favour of General Caulfield. The friends of the Attorney-General immediately demanded a poll, which took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of Sir F. Thesiger, by a majority of 30. The numbers polled were, General Caulfield, 126; Sir F. Thesiger, 156.

West Suffolk Election.—The West Suffolk election took place on Monday, when Mr. Bennet was elected without opposition. He was proposed by the Rev. Coppinger Hill, and the nomination was seconded by H. Oakes, Esq. Captain Bennet, on returning thanks, was received with enthusiastic cheering. He resolved, he said, to support the farming interest and the interest of the church; unpledged to any ministry, he would advocate all measures calculated to secure those great interests by which the country flourished.

Exeter Election.—This election took place on Monday. Charles Bird, Esq. proposed Gen. Briggs, the Whig candidate, and Dr. Barham seconded the nomination. The Mayor of Exeter (E. Woolmer, Esq.) nominated the Conservative candidate, Sir John Duckworth, Bart. T. Snow, Esq., secouded the nomination; and said he was quite confident the interests of the city could not be intrusted to better hands. A show of hands was called for, and, after some consideration, the Sheriff declared it to be in favour of General Briggs. A poll was demanded, which begun on Tuesday. As soon as it was closed, in pursuance of the request of both parties, the High Sheriff made an official declaration of the numbers. The poll-books having been cast up, the High Sheriff rose and said: It is my duty now to communicate to you the result of the poll at this election. The numbers stand thus:—

For Sir John Duckworth	1258
For General Briggs	588
Making the majority for Sir John Duckworth ..	670

(Tremendous cheering.) I therefore declare Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., to be duly elected a member to represent this city and borough in Parliament. (Renewed cheering, which continued for some minutes.)

Representation of Cambridge.—Upon the announcement being made that Mr. Kelly had been appointed her Majesty's Solicitor General, Mr. Adair immediately declared that he should offer himself as a candidate for the vacant seat. Mr. Adair is an opponent of her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Fitzroy Kelly arrived at Cambridge on Tuesday, and on Wednesday both candidates addressed district meetings of their friends; Mr. Shafto Adair, at the Blackbird, Barnwell, and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly at the Eagle, and subsequently at the Black Bear. The right hon. gentleman spoke on both occasions against bribery and corruption in the strongest terms of denunciation, saying that he would rather renounce all hopes of ever possessing a seat in the House of Commons, than to be returned by such unworthy means. They were not his friends, or friends to the cause which he had at heart, who attempted to act thus dishonourably. He should look upon all such persons as enemies; and no one would go further to bring them to justice than himself. Neither was there any necessity, so far as his return was merely concerned, to have recourse to such unconstitutional agency to bring it about, as his triumph was certain, without making a single effort to purchase, intimidate, or otherwise unfairly influence a single vote, if the Conservative party would only agree to forget any little differences or misunderstandings which might have existed amongst them, and go unitedly and firmly into the field. Mr. Kelly touched slightly on the Maynooth question, as he understood that some of his friends at Cambridge felt displeased with Government for a measure which they looked on in the light of a Popish endowment. The fair view, he considered, that men ought to take of the grant was as a measure of education, leading, in the course of time, to enlightenment, until religious bigotry, error, and superstition should at length give way, and true Protestantism be the universal religion of Ireland. The nomination is to take place on Monday.

Affray at Liverpool.—On Sunday last a riot broke out in the neighbourhood of Byrom, Great Cross-hall, and Lace streets, Liverpool, where a mob of Irishmen made an attack on a body of Orangemen who were marching in procession on their return from the funeral of a deceased brother. The mob commenced the attack by some one of the number throwing a stone, which was followed by terrific volleys, hurled amidst the most indignant and insulting language, and barbarous execrations. The Orangemen halted, and, assisted by the police, partially succeeded in repelling their assailants; but the latter having acquired strength and courage by a reinforcement of desperate characters, the attack was renewed, and the objects of their revengeful passions made to fly before them. Happily, no lives were lost. Mr. Superintendent M'Donald received a severe blow of a stone on the leg, and was obliged to be conveyed home on a car. Inspector Bibby was struck on the face, and some few of the police had wounds inflicted on the head. The police perambulated the streets where the affair took place, and those in its immediate neighbourhood, in large numbers, until half-past 8 o'clock, when a heavy shower of rain which fell dispersed the crowds of the lower classes that were congregated. Three of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Liverpool remained in the neighbourhood during the evening, and used their exertions to pacify the excited feelings of the mob.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived at Constantinople on the 18th ultimo. The letter which announces this fact states, also, that three friends of the family of the Emir Becher, who were being exiled, had been assassinated by their escort.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter dated from the frontiers of Russia, the 17th ult., which states that the check suffered by the army under the orders of Count Woronzow, and the difficulty of maintaining a strong military force in the provinces now half deserted, force the Emperor to adjourn the definitive pacification of the Caucasus.

Two new projects for railroads have been submitted to the Council of Ministers of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The one is to run between Bale and Constance, passing by Schaffhausen, uniting with the present railroad; and the other is to be an embranchment from Offenburg to the Lake of Constance, crossing the valley of Kintzig, at the small town of Willingen.

Letters from Guadaloupe, of the 10th ultimo, announce the death of Rear-Admiral Gourbeyre, the Governor of the colony, after an illness of eleven days. The death of the Admiral appears to have caused a great sensation, as he was universally respected.

According to private letters from Florence, Mr. Babbage, sub-engineer to Mr. Brunel, was daily expected to arrive in that city to complete his surveys for the railroad about to be constructed from Florence to Pestoja, in order that the works on that important line may be commenced forthwith.

The *Gazette d'Augsburg* states that the Italian and Austrian Railway Company, formed in London under Mr. William Jackson, with a capital of £3,000,000 sterling, has proposed to the Lombardo-Venetian Railway Company to pay over £25,000,000 Austrian currency towards the finishing of this railway, upon the condition of receiving 2500 new shares, but not to be put in circulation before the railway from Venice to Milan shall be finished: this journal adds that there was no doubt of the offer being accepted.

Advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 6th and 12th of May, by the *Persia* and the *Albion*. The state of affairs at Natal is described as being far from settled; and it was presumed that the Governor was preparing for a crisis, taking precautions to guard against any actual outbreak on the part of the Boers.

By a letter, received from the Real del Monte Mines, dated 29th May, it appears that a most important discovery of very rich silver ore has been made in one of the mines on the Santa Brigida vein. The last four days' working produced ore worth about 14,000 dollars, of which 9,000 dollars' worth was extracted on the 28th, the day previously to the date of the letter.

So greatly was the population of Gravesend increased by the immense influx of visitors on Sunday last, that the requisite quantity of food to supply the cravings of appetite could not be procured, and many persons had to leave without partaking of either dinner or tea. As a proof of the demand, it may be stated that ham was sold at *six shillings* per lb., and half-quartern loaves sixpence each!

The *Owen Glendower*, a fine ship, which, for several years, formed one of the fast packet fleet trading between Liverpool and New York, was lost during the heavy gale of wind on Wednesday week, off a place called Morfa, on the coast of Carnarvon. The life-boat from Studwell Roads was immediately conveyed to the spot, and, after several attempts, gained the wreck, and saved every one belonging to the vessel, which appears to be a complete wreck. She was nearly 600 tons' burthen, and her loss is about £7000.

General Insoff, Director of the Foreign Colonies in Southern Russia, has just died at Odessa, aged 87. He served in the Russian army under four sovereigns—Catherine, Paul, Alexander, and Nicholas.

Monsieur Thierry, who attempted to establish himself as an independent sovereign in New Zealand, having disappointed or given umbrage to his barbarous subjects, was recently killed, cooked, and eaten by them at a solemn public banquet.

Letters from Berne, of the 4th instant, state that the Jesuits had been already placed in possession of the parochial church of the Franciscan Friars at Lucerne. Mr. Scott, the new Secretary of the English legation in Switzerland, had arrived at Berne.

A storm of thunder and lightning burst over Havre on Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, and lasted until five the next morning. A copious rain accompanied this storm, which extended to Bolbec, where a considerable quantity of hail fell, and broke upwards of 2000 panes of glass. A number of trees were also uprooted.

A valuable relic of Nelson has been purchased by Prince Albert for £150—the coat and waistcoat which the hero wore when he fell at Trafalgar. Four stars—of the Orders of the Bath, St. Ferdinand and Merit, the Crescent, and St. Joachim—are *sewn* on the left breast, as Nelson habitually wore them, which disproves the story that he purposely adorned himself with his decorations on going into battle. The course of the fatal ball is shown by a hole over the left shoulder, and part of the epaulette is torn away. The coat and waistcoat are stained in several places with the hero's blood.

Major-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, Chairman of the Irish Board of Works, has been appointed Inspector of Fortifications in England. There are two other Commissioners of the Board of Works in Ireland, Messrs. Ottley and Radcliffe. The Chairman must be an engineer. It is rumoured that Captain Larcom, R.E., Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, is to succeed Sir J. Burgoyne at the Board of Works.

The Prussian Government has promulgated a new penal code for the army, composed of 287 articles. The *schlague* (the application of the stick or cane to delinquents) is mentioned in the new code, but with certain restrictions, calculated to render its application less frequent.

POLICE.

A Gentleman Committed for Robbery.—At Marylebone Police-office, on Saturday last, *Mr. John Fiddes*, husband of the lady so well known to the play-going public a few years ago as Miss Harriet Cawse, was charged with having stolen six silver forks, value £7 10s., from the shop of Messrs. Osborne and Co., 22, St. James's-street.—It appeared that on Friday, the 27th ultimo, the prisoner went into the shop in question for the purpose of making some inquiry respecting a money order, and that almost immediately after he left, the forks, which were on the counter when he entered, were missed. He was subsequently taken into custody at his residence, No. 4, St. Anne's Villas, Acacia-road, St. John's Wood.—The forks were not produced, and evidence was given, that on Tuesday week Mr. Osborne's housemaid found them in the area, wrapped up in brown paper. By whom the property had been thus restored, after the robbery, was a mystery.—The prisoner, who asserted his innocence, was committed for trial.

A Woman Accused of Attempting to Place Her Child Under a Waggon.—At Guildhall, a day or two ago, *Elizabeth M'Culloch*, a woman about 30 years of age, was charged with attempting to cause her child, apparently about six years old, to be run over by a waggon. John Ratcliffe, a City policeman, stated that he was on duty on Blackfriars Bridge, and his attention was called to the prisoner, who, he was told, had made two or three doubtful attempts to let her child fall over the parapet of the bridge. He drove her on, and she thrice went into the road for the purpose of forcing her child close before the wheels of waggons in motion. He therefore took her into custody. She was drunk. Mr. Teague, the Chief Clerk, recognised her as having applied a day or two before to be assisted from the poor-box to reach Brighton.—The prisoner said she had a bad husband, who had deserted her, and she had carried the child all over Scotland and England, and it was not likely that she would throw it into the water or under a cart-wheel; but she wished the child to be taken from her, because it would not obey what she said to it, and therefore caused her to get drunk. She could not bear the child's perverseness, and she hoped the magistrate would put the child into an institution, or in the workhouse, where it would learn manners. She would leave her child at the Queen's Palace rather than put it to death.—Mr. Alderman Challis asked if she was sober the previous night?—The officer said she was not, and she was very noisy and troublesome.—Ald. Challis committed her to Bridewell for seven days, to be kept on low diet, and the child to be maintained in the interim at the Union, and delivered to her upon her liberation.—The prisoner said she should desert the child when she came out.

Fatal Cab Accident.—On Friday evening, Mr. Payne held an inquest at Guy's Hospital, on the body of William Henry Lewer, aged thirteen years. Deccased, whose parents reside at Stockwell, had gone out with some juvenile companions, and extended their walk so far as Newington. In endeavouring to cross the road at a moment when a cabriolet heavily loaded with crockery-ware was coming along, the deceased was knocked down, and the near wheel of the cab passed over his body. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to an adjacent surgery, where, having received the necessary immediate attention, he was removed to the above hospital. Mr. Shirley, the house surgeon, said deceased, when admitted, had sustained fracture of the ribs, which, pressing upon the lungs, caused death on Monday last. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Accident on the Manchester and Bolton Railway.—Last Saturday morning an accident occurred on the Manchester and Bolton Railway, by which one man was killed, and several others severely injured. It appears that one line of the rail has been taken off for repairs, and that the engines at this particular place have been driven to and from Bolton on the same rails. On the morning in question a luggage-train left Manchester at an early hour, and at Ringley, where the rails are taken up, came into collision with a down train with fearful violence. The engineer, on perceiving the other train coming down, threw off his steam and jumped off the engine. The fireman, who was on the tender, also jumped off, but, by some means, missed his leap, and was thrown back under the train and was killed. In the afternoon an inquest was held on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." None of the others injured are in a dangerous state.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Destruction of Eight Houses at Blackwall.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in one of the houses in Folly-row, near the Folly House, Blackwall, which resulted in the destruction of eight houses, the abode of nearly forty persons, who have lost the whole of their furniture, and, in some instances, the greater portion of their wearing apparel. The discovery was made between seven and eight by one of the occupiers, named West, a poor waterman, whose attention, it appears, was directed to the chimney of his habitation, by noticing flames issuing out of it. He immediately got upon the roof, and endeavoured to subdue the fire, which was then confined to the chimney. In that, however, he was foiled, for the door of the room having been left open, and the wind blowing strong from the south west, the flames and sparks were driven upon the roof, which, being composed of thatch, was very speedily in a general blaze. The adjoining habitations were similarly constructed, and the fire progressed right and left, with great speed. To get to the spot the engines were obliged to be taken across the marshes of the Isle of Dogs, and several hills and ditches had to be passed over before the seat of the fire could be gained. That having at length been accomplished, the School-house lane engine was taken to the edge of the River Thames, but, unfortunately, another difficulty here presented itself; the tide being at ebb an immense quantity of hose was required before the flames could be touched with water. When matters were at length adjusted the engine was effectively worked, but the only good that could be done was the putting out the fire scattered along the ground. By nine o'clock the whole clump of houses, eight in number, were nearly destroyed. The occupiers, hard-working people, have been bereft of everything they possessed. The following are the names of the sufferers:—James West, waterman; Joseph West, ditto; Joseph Taylor, ditto; Joseph West, gardener; John Didden, sawyer; James Moore, captain of the *Emma*; William Leonard, police inspector; and Joseph Lund.

Suicide.—On Saturday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, the wife of a man named Thomas Winfield, a shoemaker, residing at No. 44, Ernest-street, Stepney, ran out of her house in a frantic state, and alarmed her neighbours by calling out that her husband had cut his throat. A police constable, and one of the summoning officers of the Thames Police Court, who resides near the spot, immediately rushed into the house, and found the man with his throat cut in a frightful manner, and lying on the floor, which was covered with blood. Mr. Self, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, was soon in attendance, who pronounced the unfortunate man to be in a very dangerous condition, and ordered him to be immediately removed to the hospital, which was done. He lingered till Tuesday, when he expired. The deceased inflicted the wound with a razor. The poor fellow was in great distress, and this is believed to have preyed upon his mind and caused him to commit self-destruction.

Committal of a Drunken Juror.—The power of a Coroner to commit an individual appearing before him in a state of intoxication, was, on Monday, exercised by Mr. W. Payne, the Coroner for the City of London, at an adjourned inquest, held at the Feathers Tavern, Whitefriars. The case was one of alleged child murder, and the female charged as having been instrumental in causing the death of deceased had been in custody some days, awaiting the result of the inquiry. The whole of the panel, with the exception of delinquent, assembled at the hour appointed, and after waiting more than a quarter of an hour, that individual entered the court in an evident state of intoxication, and took his seat among his brother jurors. The Coroner immediately observed the disgraceful condition in which he appeared, and, addressing him, inquired if he thought himself in a fit state to decide on the liberty of a fellow-subject. The defendant muttered out, "Yes, sir—oh yes, sir!" The tone and manner, if anything further conclusive had been required, were sufficient; and the Coroner, after addressing him in terms highly condemnatory of his conduct, which he described as a gross insult to the court, committed him forthwith to Giltspur-street Compter, to which prison he was immediately removed in the custody of an officer. Thirteen jurors being still in attendance, the inquiry was proceeded with, and a verdict of "Found dead" returned. Before the close of the inquiry the Coroner addressed a letter to Mr. Withair, the governor of Giltspur-street Compter, requesting that officer to inform the defendant, when sufficiently sober, that upon his writing a letter of apology he would be permitted to leave the prison.

Accident to a Young Lady.—On Wednesday afternoon, a serious accident occurred to Miss Matilda Wilkinson, second daughter of Mr. J. Green Wilkinson, of No. 39, Wimpole-street, Cavendish square, and niece of the unfortunate lady, Mrs. Round, who was lately burned to death at Raggett's Hotel, Dover-street. It appears that the young lady had just before the accident mounted her horse for the purpose of taking an airing in the Regent's-park, when the animal became restive and reared up; thinking no doubt to check him, she suddenly pulled the reins, on which he again reared much higher than before, and, losing his balance, fell backward on the unfortunate lady, and rolled upon her for several yards. Her groom promptly ran to her aid, and, with the assistance of the butler and several persons who were passing at the moment, conveyed her into the house. Medical assistance was immediately procured; and, on examination, it was declared that she had received very severe internal injuries, although it is believed that no bones are fractured.

Destruction of a Distillery, near Croydon.—Shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday night last, the herb distillery of Mr. J. Arthur, situate on Waddon Marsh, near Croydon, was destroyed by fire. It appears that almost simultaneously flames were discovered by several persons bursting from the body of the building, a considerable wood erection, with an admeasurement of 60 feet by 30, and in a very few minutes the whole place was in a blaze. There being at the time upon the premises several hundred gallons of spirit, and a considerable quantity of essential oil, &c. (amounting in value to not less than £1500), the fury of the fire was considerably enhanced; and before any assistance could be procured, the whole of the contents and the building were destroyed, or rendered useless. The total damage is not precisely known; but, at a moderate calculation, it is estimated that it will reach £2,000. Unfortunately, the proprietor is not insured. How the fire originated is not known.

Suicide of the Master of a Ship.—On Tuesday night the ship *Reliance* arrived in the eastern bason of the London Docks from Buenos Ayres, with a valuable cargo, and next morning, at an early hour, the body of her commander, Capt. Fox, who committed self-destruction on Tuesday morning off Milton, below Gravesend, was landed for the purposes of a Coroner's inquest. On the arrival of the ship in the river Captain Fox received a letter from the owners, stating that he would be superseded in the command by another master. He became very uneasy after the receipt of this communication, and on Tuesday morning, after he had washed and shaved himself, he sent a messenger on shore for some liquor, his own stock of spirits being exhausted, and after he had partaken of two or three glasses of grog, he loaded his pistols, and during the absence of the people from the cabin he shot himself through the heart. The report was heard upon the deck, and when the mate and others went below they found him lying upon the floor of his cabin, surrounded with his blood, but quite dead.

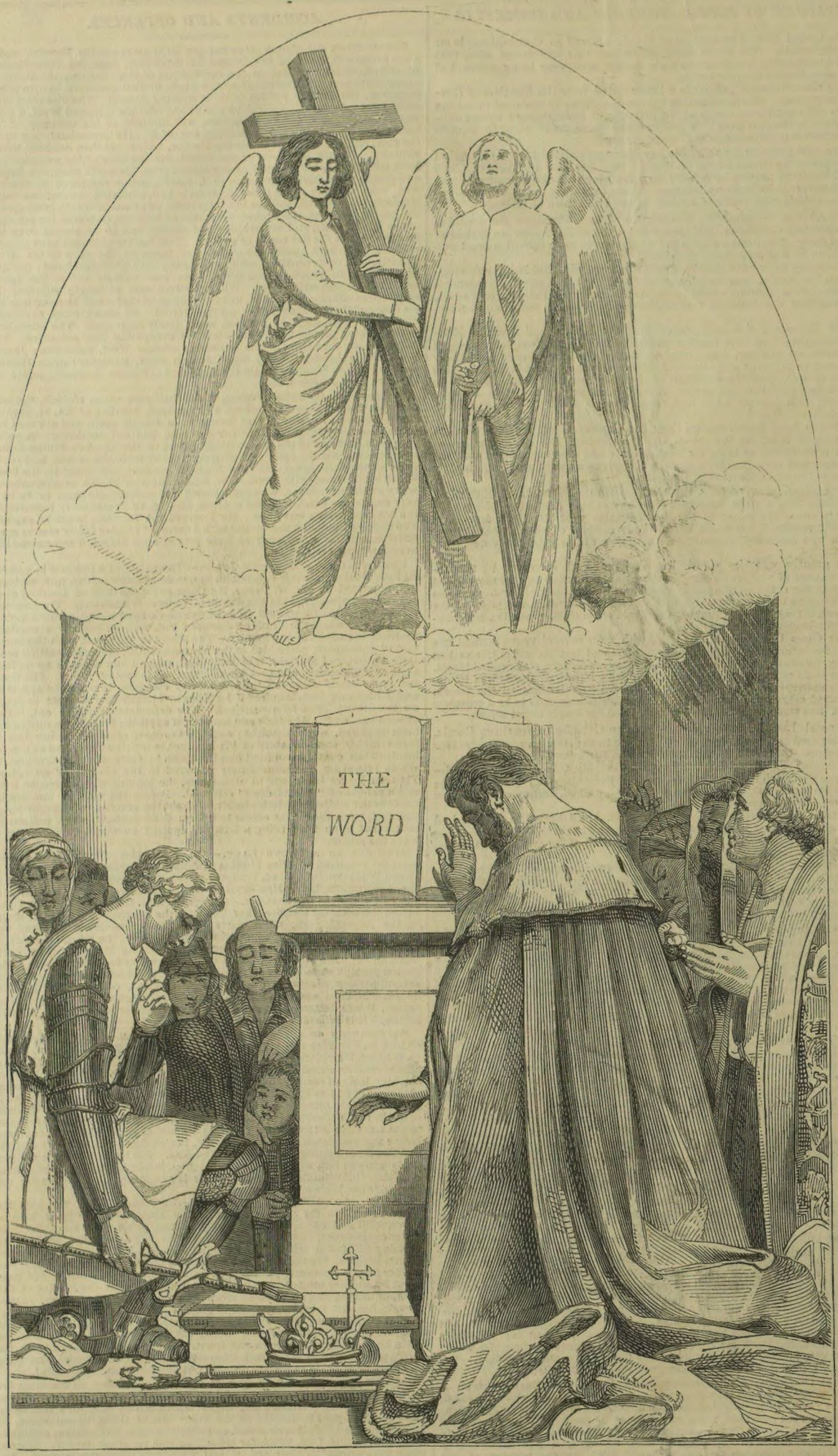
Fire in Great Queen-street.—On Saturday evening, an alarming fire broke out in the manufactory of Mr. William Snoxell, blind manufacturer, situated in Queen's Head-yard, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Queen's Head-yard is situated on the south side of Great Queen-street, directly opposite Little Queen-street, and abutting upon the printing establishment of J. and H. Cox, which for some time was in great danger. The engines were prompt in their arrival, and were very effectively worked. Mr. Snoxell's premises are, however, completely gutted, and the valuable stock wholly destroyed. The lower part of the factory was in the occupation of Mr. Brooks, livery-stable keeper, whose stock of carriages is greatly damaged by fire and water. The stables adjoining, belonging to Mr. Farrar, of Lincoln's Inn fields, are as much damaged by the fire as the premises of Messrs. Cox, who have also had a quantity of paper burnt and damaged, which had been placed in Mr. Snoxell's premises while their own were under repair. The total loss is estimated at £2000.

Fatal Fall from a Window.—Tuesday, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Craven Arms, Marshall street, Golden-square, on the body of Jame Fox, aged four, the son of a compositor, living at 53, Marshall-street. On Saturday afternoon the deceased was left alone by his mother in a room on the third floor, when he got on a chair to the window, out of which he must have accidentally fallen. He fell with dreadful violence on his head in the yard, fracturing his skull and causing great concussion of the brain. The unfortunate child lingered until Monday. Verdict—"Accidental death."

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of James Marshall, aged 35. The deceased was a coachman in the employ of Mr. Edwards, jobmaster, of Kinnerton-street, Knightsbridge, and on Friday week he was proceeding along Grosvenor place, on horseback, when the animal he was riding became restive, and reared up on its hind legs: the deceased lost his balance, and fell out of the saddle on to the ground, and the horse rolled over him. He was picked up in a senseless state, and conveyed to the above hospital, when it was found that life was extinct, death having been caused by rupture of the aorta. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Sudden Death of a Portuguese Gentleman.—On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at No. 4, South-crescent, Bedford-square, on the body of Don Manoel Joze da Gama Machado, aged 75, a Portuguese gentleman of independent fortune, a resident in this country for about 40 years. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday morning early he went to chapel, and having returned he complained of the length of the service and of oppressive heat. He breakfasted, as usual, on coffee and toast, but ate strawberries, contrary to ordinary practice. His landlady left him in the room reclining on an easy chair, and went up stairs to dress for church. She descended in about a quarter of an hour and found deceased dead in the chair, almost in the same position as that in which she left him. She sent for Mr. Tweed and Mr. Quain, surgeons, who pronounced him dead, and said that the cause of death was disease of the heart. Verdict—"Natural death."

The importation of German coloured and fancy glass, known familiarly by the name of Bohemian glass, has lately, and particularly since the reduction of the duty, increased to a very great extent, and articles of use of every description and of every ornamental form made of this kind of glass are being brought to this country in large quantities.



CARTOON (35) RELIGION.—BY J. C. HORSLEY.—EXECUTED BY COMMISSION.—FROM THE EXHIBITION IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

We this week present to our readers Engravings of two of the finest productions in this Exhibition of National genius. First is one of the commissioned works—

"35. Religion exemplified in the faith and hope of the Cross of Christ, in the subjection of all earthly power and human distinctions to His will, and in the dependance of all estates and conditions of men on His Word. (Cartoon.)—*John Calcott Horsley.*" ("Catalogue," page 8.)

The composition includes a terrestrial and celestial group; the latter being arranged in an attitude of devotional awe round an altar, on which The Book is opened. We spoke last week in terms of high commendation of the simplicity and breadth of details and general treatment in this Cartoon.

Mr. Horsley has, we understand, been elected by the Committee of the School of Design, to succeed Mr. Herbert as drawing-master.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The hundred and twenty second festival of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, is appointed to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 26th, 27th, and 28th of August, in the nave of the Cathedral and College-hall, Worcester. The Lord Bishop of Worcester will preside. On Wednesday there will be oratorios and concerts, and on Thursday "Acis and Galatea" will be performed in the College-hall. On Friday evening it is the intention of the ladies patronesses to give a splendid ball in the Guildhall.

PROPOSED TUNNELS UNDER LONDON.—A project has been formed for uniting the Great Western Railway with the Eastern Counties line, by a tunnel from Paddington to Shoreditch, under the New-road to Finsbury-square, and then turning off. By means of branch tunnels Tottenham-court-road, Somers-town, King's-cross, Islington, and other districts are to be benefited. Mr. Robert Stephenson is the engineer. A prospectus of this remarkable project will come before the public in a day or two.

THUNDER STORMS IN THE COUNTRY.—The provincial papers received during the week contain accounts of a severe thunder storm on Sunday night last. At Nottingham, the effects of it were very lamentable. The weather during the day had been, on the whole, very fine; and there was a total absence of that oppressive closeness which is usually the precursor of thunder. At a little before sunset there was scarcely a cloud to be seen, but shortly afterwards a dense mass gathered near the south-western horizon, and flashes of sheet-lightning streamed forth in quick succession. As the darkness advanced, these electric discharges followed each other still more rapidly, until at length the heavens from the north to the south were completely illumined as with fireworks. At about ten o'clock it commenced raining; and the shower, which lasted till nearly eleven, was one of the most heavy known for a long period. The lower parts of the houses in Narrow-marsh, the Meadow-plats, and other similar situations, were completely deluged, and the damage done will amount to several hundred pounds at the least. A double brick wall at Messrs. Fisher's factory was washed down, and other similar injuries are quite common in various parts of the surrounding country. But the most awful occurrence took place at the Milton's Head Inn, on the Derby-road. A man, named Alfred Greenwood, of Radford, a lacemaker, who was drinking there, was using some of the most disgustingly blasphemous language conceivable. Amongst other things, he said that he wished a thunderbolt would fall through the roof, and kill every body in the house. One of the bystanders rebuked him for his impious wish, and he replied, "I don't care; I fear neither God nor devil." When he had spoken these shocking words he sat down, and remained about ten minutes with his eyes steadily fixed upon the ceiling, and appeared like one greatly amazed; he then gradually reeled, and fell into the arms of a soldier who was sitting against him. He was struck blind! His eyes were then firmly closed; but in seven or eight minutes he opened them for about a quarter of a minute, when they closed again, and he ejaculated, "The Lord forgive me!" to which every one in the room, about twenty in number, responded "Amen." A surgeon was instantly fetched, who bled him and administered other remedies; but the unhappy man appeared nearly frantic. He was soon after removed home, and since then to the General Hospital, where he has received the unremitting attention of the first medical practitioners in the town. We understand that he has since been enabled to see a little, and that hopes are entertained that his sight will be ultimately restored to him. It is singular that at Leicester, thirty miles off, not a drop of rain fell; while at Birmingham the flood was so great that fire-engines had to be at work all night to draw the water from the houses. At Derby, the flood was very much felt; and throughout Lincolnshire the storm raged furiously.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN SPITALFIELDS.

On Wednesday, the Annual Distribution of Prizes, awarded to the most meritorious pupils in the Spitalfields Branch of the Government School of Design, took place in the fine old Hall of Crosby-place, Bishopsgate-street. Viscount Sydney had been announced to preside, but his lordship was prevented from so doing by other business; and the



PRIZE DESIGN FOR FIGURED GARMENT, £4.

chair was obligingly taken, shortly after three o'clock, by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. The proceedings of the day were then commenced by the Rev. Mr. Stone reading the Report of the Committee for the past year, in which the reverend gentleman congratulated the company on the success with which the institution had been attended, and impressed upon them the importance of its being supported in a proper manner He, as Rector of Spitalfields, had many opportunities of visiting the operatives of that large and important parish, and he was convinced the efforts that had been made by the institution, and the carrying out to the full the objects of the School of Design, must be attended with the most beneficial consequences. Machinery had been erected in the



PRIZE DESIGN FOR FIGURED WAISTCOATING, £3.

school, and the result had been very satisfactory. There were at that time 200 students. The rev. gentleman regretted that the school had not received any very large support from those in the silk trade. The pupils had subscribed during the past year £82, the Council of Somerset House had contributed £135, other subscribers £36, and the trustees of the Prize Fund £28 odd shillings, making a total of £282.

The successful pupils were then introduced by Mr. Casey, and the prizes handed to them respectively: they included nine prizes from the Merchants' and Brokers' Prize Fund. Of these we have engraved the three following:—

1. For the Best Design for a Figured Garment, John Tuffnell... £4 0 0
4. For the Best Design for a Figured Waistcoating, Christopher Cutter 3 0 0
7. For the Best Design for a Parasol Border, Charles Youens ... 3 0 0

Next were two prizes by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., &c.; two by



PRIZE DESIGN FOR DAMASK FURNITURE, £3.

Messrs. Hanbury, Buxton, and Co.; one by A. J. Doxat, Esq.; and thirteen by the Committee. We have also engraved one of Messrs. Hanbury's prizes.

12. For the Best Design for Damask Furniture, Richard Hayward £3 0 0

The prizes having been presented, resolutions in support of the institution were put and carried in the usual manner, after which a vote of thanks having been passed to the noble lord in the chair, which his lordship acknowledged by thanking the company, the meeting broke up.



PRIZE DESIGN FOR PARASOL BORDER, £3

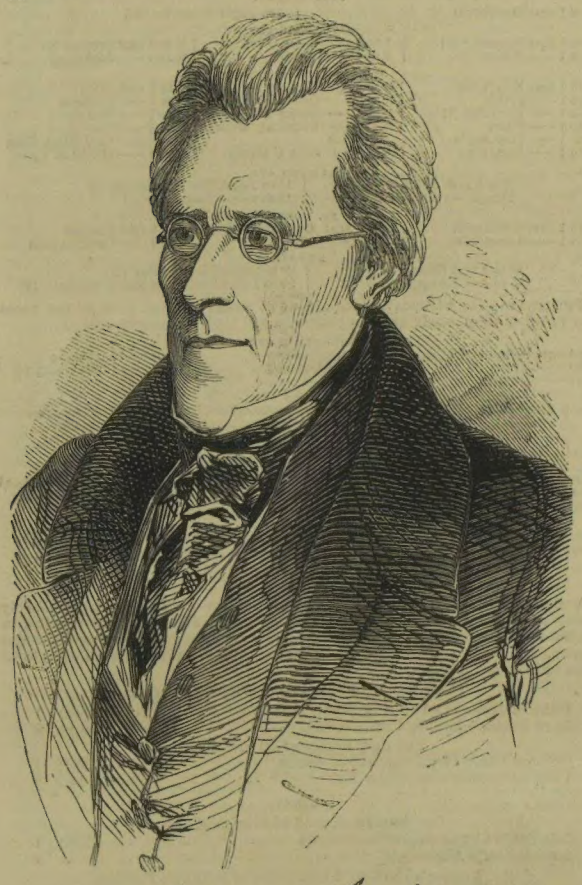
As a proof of the widely-extended influence of the School of Design, we may mention that an Engraving of a Prize Design for a Chandelier, was cut from our illustrated report of the Distribution of 1844, and has lately been forwarded from Calcutta to a manufacturer in London, with an order for a set of chandeliers of the same pattern.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson was born at Waxsaw, South Carolina, March 15, 1767, two years after his father emigrated from Ireland. At 14 years of age he entered the army of the Revolution, and was wounded and captured. Escaping from the enemy, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1788. Elected member of Congress from Tennessee in 1796, and, in 1797, elected member of the National Senate, but resigned at the end of the first session; upon which he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which appointment he soon after resigned. He was also appointed Major-General of the Tennessee Militia in 1797.

In 1812 he was ordered to take the field against the Indians in the South, and in all his engagements with them he was signally victorious. His services and skill as a military commander attracted the notice of Government, and he was commissioned Major-General of the U. S. Army in 1812, and proceeded to the defence of New Orleans; and during the month of December, 1814, he routed the British troops in a number of skirmishes in the vicinity of New Orleans.

On the 8th of January, 1815, he signally defeated the English army of 9000 men in the memorable battle of New Orleans, leaving the British General, Sir Edward Packingham, and 3000 of his troops, killed and wounded upon the field; the force of the Americans being but 3700 men, and their loss but 13. Peace being restored, he retired to his farm near Nashville, Tennessee. In 1817 he was again called to the field to suppress the Seminole Indians of Florida.



THE LATE GENERAL JACKSON.

In 1821 he was appointed Governor of Florida; 1823 elected to the National Senate; but, being nominated for the Presidency, resigned. Elected President of the United States, February 11th, 1829; and re-elected in 1832.

The American public had been prepared for the death of this celebrated man, by the long illness that preceded his demise. He expired on the 8th of June, in the 78th year of his age. The *Louisville Democrat* thus announces the melancholy intelligence:—"The term of General Jackson's life closed on Sunday the 8th instant, at six o'clock. On Sunday morning the report reached Nashville that he had expired, owing to his having fainted away, in the attempt to remove him from his chair to his bed. He, however, recovered for a few hours. A short time before his death he took an affectionate leave of his friends and domestics, retaining to the last his senses and intellect unclouded. He expired with the utmost calmness, expressing the highest confidence in a happy immortality through a Redeemer."

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—It is in contemplation to erect a statue at Exeter to the memory of its late respected representative, as the most fitting memento of the admiration of his genius and character entertained by the citizens.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN IN HIS CARRIAGE.—On Wednesday week, the Rev. J. V. Vashon, whilst going to Droitwitch, died in his carriage. Deceased was in his 65th year.

DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF WALSALL.—We regret to state that Mr. Hervey, the respected Mayor of Walsall, was drowned while bathing, at an early hour on Wednesday morning. This event is rendered still more lamentable by the fact that one of the persons who went with the drags to find the body of the deceased gentleman was drowned in the attempt. The demise of Mr. Hervey more particularly under such circumstances, has occasioned a deep feeling of regret throughout the borough.



CARTOON (85) AN ALLEGORY OF JUSTICE.—BY JOHN TENNIEL, JUN.—PRIZE £200.—FROM THE EXHIBITION IN WESTMINSTER HALL

CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

"85. An Allegory of Justice. (Cartoon.)—*John Tenniel, Junior.*" ("Catalogue," page 12.)

For this fine work Mr. Tenniel received one of the premiums of £200; and we are happy to learn that the Art-Union have since purchased, for the sum of £100, the same artist's coloured sketch of the Cartoon.

In our critique of last week, we detailed the composition of this Cartoon, and characterised its masterly execution.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

DAVID FRANCIS ATCHERLEY, ESQ., SERGEANT AT LAW.

The Bar has just lost another learned and most estimable member, Mr. Sergeant Atcherley, Attorney General for the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham, who died, deeply lamented, on Sunday last, the 6th instant. Few in his profession enjoyed, in so high a degree, the respect and regard of his contemporaries, and few deserved that consideration more. The deceased gentlemen was born 13th of June, 1783, and had consequently completed his sixty-second year. His father, David Francis Jones, Esq., of Cymman, in Flintshire, was a solicitor in Chester, and Deputy Baron of the County Palatine; and his mother, Jane, daughter of Richard Atcherley, Esq., of Marton, Co. Salop, the representative of an ancient family, which has been settled at Marton since the reign of Henry VII, and numbers among its ancestors the benevolent Sir Richard Atcherley, Lord Mayor of London, in 1511, recorded by Fuller and Stowe, as having munificently stored Leadenhall for the relief of the poor.

From his maternal uncle, Richard Atcherley, Esq., the last male heir of this distinguished line, the subject of our memoir inherited a considerable estate in Shropshire, and, in compliance with his predecessor's testamentary injunction, assumed, by letters patent, the surname and arms of Atcherley. It was, however, as Sergeant Jones that the learned gentleman won his way to legal distinction; at a time, too, when the Northern Circuit, always the grand arena of forensic ambition, was adorned by a more than usually brilliant bar—including Scarlett, Brougham, Pollock, and many a great name besides. As a criminal lawyer, and as one especially skilled in the knowledge of evidence in matters of pedigree, Mr. Sergeant Jones's reputation stood very high, and his practice, at one period, was considerable; but of late, since his accession to the Atcherley property, he did not desire or obtain extensive business. On a recent occasion, he acted as one of the Judges of Assize, and the manner in which he fulfilled the important duties thus entrusted to him, gave so much satisfaction that his professional friends felt no little disappointment that the vacancy on the Bench, caused by the retirement of Baron Gurney, was not filled up by the appointment of Sergeant Atcherley, whose qualifications and claims were second to none other.

Mr. Sergeant Atcherley married, on the 20th May, 1817, Anne Margaret, second daughter of the late James Topping, Esq., of Whatcroft Hall, in the county of Chester, a King's Counsel and Attorney-General of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham, by Sarah Margaret, his wife, only daughter and heiress of William Robinson, Esq., of Whatcroft Hall; and by this lady has left eight surviving children.

We have omitted to state that Mr. Sergeant Atcherley contested, unsuccessfully, and we believe more than once, the representation of the City of York. His call to the Bar took place 5th July, 1810; and he received the coif, with a patent of precedency, in 1827.

SIR ARTHUR RICHARD DILLON, BART.

Died in Dublin, on the 3rd inst., in the 74th year of his age, Sir Arthur Richard Dillon, Baronet, of Lismullen, in the county of Meath, and a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire. This gallant officer served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, and at the period of his decease had attained the full rank of General. Sir Arthur was the eldest surviving son of John Dillon, Esq., M.P. (descended from a common ancestor with the Lords Roscommon and Dillon), who was created a Baronet 31st July, 1801, and had the honour of a free Barony of the Holy Roman Empire conferred on him in 1782 by his Imperial Majesty Joseph II., with reversion to male and female descendants. He married, in 1814

Letitia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William Knox, Esq., but has not left any issue. He succeeded as third Baronet on the decease of his elder brother in 1840.

LORD SEAFORD.

Charles Rose Ellis, Lord Seaford, died suddenly, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, at his seat near Chichester. His Lordship was younger son of John Ellis, Esq., first cousin of the accomplished George Ellis, author of the "Early English Poets," and grandson of George Ellis, Chief Justice of the Island of Jamaica, by Anne, his wife, sister of William Beckford, of Fonthill, the well-known Lord Mayor of London. Previously to his elevation to the Peerage in 1826, he had for many Parliaments a seat in the House of Commons. He was born on the 19th of December, 1771, and had been twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth Catherine, only daughter of Augustus, Lord Hervey, he has left two sons; the elder, Charles Augustus, succeeded, in right of his mother, to the Barony of Howard de Walden in 1803, and is at present Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon. Lord Seaford's second wife, whom he married in 1840, was the widow of the gallant Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The funeral of this distinguished ornament of the Bar took place on Friday morning last at 11 o'clock.

The procession was formed on the terrace of the Inner Temple in the following order:—

The Porters and Wardens of the Inner and Middle Temple, with their staffs of office, covered with black.
The Benchers of the Middle Temple, two-and-two.
The Benchers of the Inner Temple two-and-two.

Those of the Inner Temple were—Lord Langdale, the Attorney-General, Dr. Lushington, Sir Charles Wetherall, Sir John Beckett, Sir George Rose, the Recorder, Mr. Spence, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Starkie, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Richards, Mr Dundas, Mr. Whateley, Mr. Baines, the Hon. J. S. Wortley, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Russell Gurney.

The Mutes.
The Feathers.
The Sexton and Assistant Sexton.
The Boys of the Choir, two and-two.
The Gentlemen of the Choir, three and three.
The Reader.
The Master.

THE BODY.

The Pall, borne by

William Burge, Esq., Treasurer of the Middle Temple.	R. B. Crowder, Esq., Treasurer of the Inner Temple.
The Lord Chancellor.	Sir Robert Peel.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.	Sir James Graham.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	The Vice-Chancellor of England.

The Mourners,
The Brothers and other near Relatives.

Then followed the distinguished persons who desired to attend; viz., The Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Baron Alderson, Baron Platt, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Thomas Acland, Major-General Sir Robert Houston, Captain Houston, Sir William Horne, Masters Wingfield and Lynch; the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, T. F. Simpkinson, Esq.; and Messrs. Stuart, Kindersley, Turner, Lowndes, and almost all the Benchers of that Society; the Treasurer of Gray's Inn, T. Greene, Esq., M.P.; Messrs. Romilly, Teed, Whitmarsh, &c., benchers.

Barristers and students were admitted into the church at eleven o'clock, and filled the seats appropriated for them On the arrival of the porters at the west door of the church, the "Dead March in Saul" was performed until the arrival of the choristers.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple, preceded by their porter, then took their seats on the north side of the church; those of the Inner, preceded by their porter, took their seats on the south side.

The porters then returned and took their station on each side of the arch which separates the Round from the Square Church. On the arrival of the choir inside the gate, they commenced the beautiful service, "I am the Resurrection." The choir having arrived at the square church branched off, and each took their sides. The Master took his seat on the south side, the Reader on the north side.

The respective Treasurers were conducted to their seats by their respective porters.

The Psalms were read by the Rev. Mr. Rowlatt, and the lesson by the Master of the Temple.

The body was then brought to the vault, and the Master, Reader, and mourners, took their stations. After which there was sung the beautiful anthem, "Man that is born," &c. Then the collect and the remainder of the service were read by the Master, followed by the beautiful anthem of Handel, "His body is buried within the grave, but his name shall live for ever." Messrs. Machin, Bennett, Seguin, and Coward were amongst the gentlemen composing the choir.

We have never witnessed a more solemn and impressive ceremony, and there did not seem the least confusion or interruption.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We last week presented our readers with a sketch of the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by Count D'Orsay. His Grace is now having his portrait taken, in oil, of the full size, by the Count, and gave the finishing sitting on Saturday. The likeness is most striking.

EAST INDIA DIRECTION.—On Wednesday, a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of a director, in the room of Major General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville.

DINNER TO MR. BRITTON, F.S.A.—On Monday, upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, to celebrate the birth-day of Mr. Britton, who on that day attained his 74th year; as well to testify his valuable services to antiquarian literature and illustration. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Gould, on whose right was seated Mr. Britton, and on his left, the Dean of Hereford. In the course of the evening, the company were ably addressed by several gentlemen, and the health of Mr. Britton was drunk with enthusiasm, and the party separated after a delightful entertainment. Among those present, we noticed Mr. D. Roberts, R.A., Mr. Tite, the architect, Mr. W. Tooke, Dr. Conolly, the Rev. Dr. Ingram, Mr. Jerdan, Mr. G. Godwin, and several of the most eminent architects and builders in the metropolis.

CLEARANCE OF A RAILWAY TRAIN.—One of the most astonishing things connected with railroads is the rapidity with which the longest train is cleared. Hundreds of people alight; hundreds of boxes, parcels, trunks, bundles, portmanteaus, travelling bags, bandboxes, have to be sorted and owned by those to whom they belong; and yet, in a few minutes, all is again still. The most extraordinary effect of this sort I witnessed once in the middle of the night. My master had left me resting against one of the first-floor windows of that superb hotel at the terminus at Birmingham. This window had a view under the whole of that wonderful, gigantic, yet fairy-like roof which covers the immense space where the trains arrive and depart. The stillness of death reigned over the whole place. The numerous gas lamps which illumine that spot looked like the brilliant lights in some palace hall from which the guests had been suddenly removed by enchantment. As I looked upon the silent scene, I thought: "And can this be the place in which more traffic is carried on than in any other spot of the kind in the whole world? Impossible!" I knew it was near the time for an enormous train to arrive; but, as yet, not a sign of anything, save quietude and profound repose, could be observed—not a living thing was there. I gazed, and gazed; when all at once—whether it rose through the flagstone on which it was, or fell down from the roof, I know not—but certainly there stood the figure of a man. Those who have watched the lighting up a church in the Diorama, and have found little glimmering specks popping up one after another, in spots where least expected, may form some idea of the effect before me. Look which way I would, there, on all unaccountable spots, stood men; the windows of the various offices, which, but a moment before, were blank and dark, now threw out a blaze of light. Great baskets, on wheels, seemed to have run there by themselves; waiters, with their clean white napkins, stood about—and even women without bonnets—but still there was no motion; when, like a prompter's whistle, a shrill sound was heard, and in an instant the scene, as if by magic, changed. The great baskets now appeared to be running away from men behind them; waiters' napkins were flying about; the women without bonnets, proved to be chambermaids, put their caps in order, and smoothed down their aprons. A rumbling noise was heard—several loud bumps as it passed those roundabouts on which the carriages are turned—and, lo! the train was there.—In a moment, the whole side of the enormous train was covered with human beings, as they emerged from the numerous doors. There was one prodigious carriage to all appearance, without door or window; but I saw, from out the very side itself, appear three or four young men, without hats, and running towards the house in slippers. This carriage was, in truth, a flying Post office; those were the clerks, who, during the transit, receive, sort, account for, and despatch, all letters to and from every town on the way from London to Liverpool. Great was the rush towards the hotel. In twenty minutes, great was the rush again therefrom. The side of the train seemed to swallow up, in an instant, the whole of the hundreds of passengers, as if it had been an enormous mouth. The magic which had brought about the scene now dispelled it. The rumbling noise was again heard—the loud bumps again repeated—the prompter's whistle sounded—the train was gone! [We quote the above from Rodwell's graphically amusing "Memoirs of an Umbrella," No. 2.]

THE THEATRES.

There has been very little novelty to notice in the theatrical world during the past week. The principal event has been the revival of "La Reine de Chypre" by the Brussels Company; but its representation did not excite any great enthusiasm in the audience; indeed we do not think Halevy will ever attain much popularity in England as a composer. We have only had an opportunity of hearing one other of his works, "La Juive," and, if we remember aright, the greater part of the music in that magnificent spectacle was cut out after the first representation. The *libretto* is the one on which Balfe's "Daughter of St. Mark" was founded, the plot being nearly the same; and most of the scenery was brought into use together with the decorations, on Monday evening, at Drury-lane. The singers exerted themselves to the utmost, but they could not warm up the house to anything approaching to excitement; and we must say, that the long periods between the acts were enough to weary the most patient listener. At the close of the opera, after midnight, every body was completely tired out. This should be remedied: it is quite enough in itself to keep people from attending the performances. The operas of "Le Postillion," "De Loujumeau," and "La Part de Diable," were advertised on Wednesday as by desire of her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the King and Queen of the Belgians.

DRURY LANE closed on the 3d, with the benefit of Madame Thillon, and an address from Mr. Bunn, who stated that the season had been brought to a favourable issue. The outcry of "patronising foreigners," and "illegitimate performances," is now almost worn-out, and we are not disposed to find fault with the lessee, for having made ballets and operas his staple productions. A manager takes a theatre and embarks his money in it as a mere commercial speculation, whatever he may affect to the contrary. His object is to draw as large an audience as he can, by representations most suited to their taste; and if he finds that the legitimate drama will no longer attract, either from lack of actors capable of rendering it in a first-rate manner, or a decided change in the public feeling, he is compelled to fall back upon that style of theatrical entertainment most likely to fill his house. Some of the foreign *artistes*, it is true, have been paid large sums of money; but we may suppose that they have attracted in proportion: and we believe we are right in saying that throughout the season the salaries have never been curtailed or allowed to fall in arrear one single week, whilst two or three hundred English mouths have depended upon the theatre for the bread that filled them. With regard to the patronage we so liberally bestow upon foreigners—here and elsewhere—we have before stated that John Bull is too patriotic to countenance any alien who is not superior to his countrymen. But it is as well to own, with a good grace, that we cannot approach our continental neighbours in music and dancing. Still we may be content with finding our manufactures and power displayed in every corner of the globe; and not grumble at seeing it practically proved that the production of operas and ballets is the only point on which they can compete with us, to be assured of superiority.

The HAYMARKET, PRINCESS', LYCEUM, and ADELPHI have kept the same pieces in the bills; and nothing remarkable is underlined at either of these theatres. The houses have been very good, for the weather, which has operated generally against in-door entertainments.

The STRAND came to a sudden close on Saturday evening. The prophecy which we made, that the management would be a short-lived one, has thus been realised; and we hope and trust that this will be the last of these miserable ventures. If it be true that the salaries have been unpaid lately, the case is still more reprehensible: management then becomes a mere affair of trading upon the unpaid abilities of, in most cases, a necessitous class. The story of all these speculations is the same. Some person, from self-glorification, or the remote chance of gain—a third, fourth, or fifth-rate actor, or one even who is scarcely recognized as such—contrives to rent a theatre, and gets up a company, whose names are either unknown, or constantly associated with struggling *entreprises*. Conventional announcements are then made, of the elegance with which everything is to be produced—the Vestris' management being taken as the type: whilst the parties in question are altogether deficient in education and perception; or incapable of mixing in that good society, from constant association with which the tone and class of pieces likely to suit a refined general audience, is alone to be learned. The pieces come out, and the public, far more attentive to minute detail than managements suppose them to be, are disappointed; then the houses fail; stock pieces, requiring no getting up, or worn-out farces, high in provincial favour for several years, appear in the bills; then the salaries are deficient, and the chief performers quit the concern, the remainder struggle on for a fortnight or three weeks; and, lastly, some disreputable and sudden termination concludes the "season." This is not the history of one of these ventures, but of all: and such may expect but little mercy at our hands.

The opera season commenced on Monday at the SURREY, having been delayed thus late by the difficulty experienced in procuring a leading female singer. The company now includes Madame Eugenia Garcia, Mr. D. W. King, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Barker, and Miss Collett. "Lucia di Lammermoor" was the opera chosen to commence the season; and Madame Eugenia Garcia, as the heroine, was warmly welcomed by the Surrey patrons, as indeed were all the other singers, who are new to this side of the water. The orchestra was ably directed by Mr. Edward Loder. The house was well filled, although not crowded.

The hot weather, whilst it has injured the theatres, has done great things for the *al fresco* places of amusement; and Vauxhall, the Surrey Zoological, and Rosherville Gardens, have been reaping good harvests. The luckless Cremorne House, at Chelsea, with its really beautiful grounds and commodious mansion, has also been opened; but the entertainments and accommodation are not of a class likely to prove attractive. There is a dreary look about the whole concern, which accords well with the fallen fortunes of the estate; and although there are plenty of steam-boats and omnibuses to take you there, the process of getting back again is not altogether so satisfactory.

That graceful *ballerina*, Carlotta Grisi, will take her benefit next Thursday, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. The evening's performances will be most splendid. By special desire, Mozart's magnificent opera "Cosi fan tutte," will be given; and Grisi, Brambilla, and Moriani, will appear in the last act of "Anna Bolena." The entertainments in the ballet department will be numerous, including, amongst others, the favourite ballet of "Giselle," in which *la* Carlotta Grisi will make her last appearance but one.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

The amusements provided at these Gardens are very attractive, and the present lessee conducts the establishment with such spirit and liberality, as to deserve the patronage the Gardens receive. In the palmy days of the Royal property, the entertainments were really of a much inferior description. For instance, there was not such a splendid band as that of Musard.

The Juvenile *Fête* took place on Wednesday evening; and although the weather was rather indifferent, there was a full attendance, not only of young children, but of children "of a larger growth," all of whom seemed delighted at the entertainment.

Several novel *fêtes* are announced, and we see that there is to be another Masquerade. At the last one, as we have already mentioned, there was a tendency to boisterous mirth, but the management had done its duty in providing ample amusement. There is no doubt that it will do the same upon this occasion. Vauxhall is just the place for a masquerade, and all lovers of fun will no doubt be satisfied. It is true that the fun is sometimes a little violent, but some people have no relish for grins unless they are broad ones. At all events, there is every requisite for the enjoyment of a masquerade at Vauxhall; and, according to report, the lessee intends to have plenty of novelties for the next one.

MLLE. TAGLIONI.—For the portrait of this distinguished *danseuse*, in the large Opera page in our last Number, we are, in part, indebted to Mr. Charles Heath's superb work, "The Beautics of the Opera," which has already been highly commended in our columns.

A new nautical work is about to be published, entitled, "My Marine Memorandum Book." Report states it to be full of original humour, and its author to be a master in his craft.

The Annual Dinner and Ball was given by the Newsvendors of the metropolis to their assistants on Wednesday, at Highbury-barn Tavern. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Wild, and nearly 500 persons partook of the substantial fare.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The chief racing feature of the week was "the three days of July," at Newmarket. This, "the middle meeting," as the natives call it, is remarkable for the appearance of two-year-old stock, and the non-appearance of company. Its recent anniversary was neither better nor worse than the ordinary average: the races were few, and far from distinguished achievements: the visitors few—excelling, however, in quality rather than quantity. The sport in this differed from the general rule at Newmarket—the favourites had infinitely the worst of it. As the winner of the July Stakes is in next year's Oaks, it may be proper to state that she is a fine slapping filly, with capital quarters, great depth of chest, and very likely to improve on her two-year-old form. Moreover, she won her race "all the way," as the lads express it, which means, with great ease; and her blood is the right sort for speed.

More Derby robberies were the subjects of discussion, in the absence of more agreeable matter: unless things mend, what shall save Epsom from an earthquake?

In cricket there has been a little doing, but the important match, "The Gentlemen and Players," which originally was fixed for Monday, stands prorogued to the 21st inst. And, *apropos* of ball practice, there was a little shooting the other day at the Red House, Battersea, worth mention. A Mr. Capps backed himself to kill ninety-two pigeons out of a hundred, and only lost by one, and that was more his misfortune than his fault. Having missed his bird with his first barrel, the fowl towered so steadily over his head as to afford him a point blank shot. But Mr. C. is short-sighted, and uses a glass when at work. Now, on this occasion his first fire doused his glim, so that had it been a haystack instead of a turtle-dove, he couldn't have seen it; for which reason, of course, he couldn't bring it to bag, or rather to account.

First, however, of metropolitan recreations in the sporting way, was—or we fear we must write it—was to have been, the Regatta at Erith. A very sporting sum was contributed by the neighbouring gentry—altogether some £200, or thereabouts—and last week a very goodly programme was published of the entries. Most of the crack river crews, both of gentlemen and professional rowers, were set down among the various nominations for the prizes, and those were of quite a first-class character. This regatta took place on Thursday—the noon of which was most unpromising for a water festival. It was dull and black; and, either for that reason or some other, the *éclat* of the thing was spoilt. Still, at the hour appointed for the start—half-past two—the picturesque little bay was sufficiently brilliant with pleasure-galleys and steamers, and all the paraphernalia of sporting aquatics.

Among the not least accountable of the craft, was an eight—a long floating horizontality (not higher out of the water than a toothpick) about to undertake a voyage to Ostend. Her crew were a likely company of youths—may good angels have mercy on their souls! . . . . The attendance, as has been said, was not good, but the arrangements were, and excellent time was kept, a most invaluable item in the successful coming-off of such matters. The principal races were the Amateurs' Four-oars Match, for the Presentation Cup, value seventy guineas; and the Watermen's Four-oars, for sixty pounds in money. The first of these the Leander Club won, after as hardly-contested a race as ever was run for; the St. George's pressing them for dear death for second; the latter by Coombes's crew in a canter—indeed, without an effort. As a holiday tryst it was a bad John Bull specimen. The grand hotel was closed for the nonce—if not for ever; and eating and drinking were episodes, instead of the current action of the scene. One of the oldest inhabitants—(at least, he pleaded guilty to three score years and ten of residence, and that was long enough)—assured us that the parish of Erith is half-a-century of civilization behind any other of the County of Kent; and as we saw neither feasting nor junketing of any sort, we are of opinion he is not far from the truth.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—A tolerably full attendance, and business, as regarded the number of events speculated, was reasonably brisk, but without any prominent features. We may therefore content ourselves with stating that Moonbeam was a "pot" for the July Stakes, and that several strong commissions were executed in favour of Winesour, Milton, Trueboy, and the Ironmaster, for the Liverpool Cup; in no other respect was the betting worthy of comment.

JULY STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Moonbeam	2 to 1 agst Smuggler Bill	

LIVERPOOL CUP.

7 to 1 agst Winesour (t)	8 to 1 agst Trueboy (t)	10 to 1 agst Ironmaster
8 to 1 —— Milton (t)	9 to 1 —— Rowena	20 to 1 —— Lightning

GOODWOOD STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Kent's lot	20 to 1 agst Venus (t)	20 to 1 agst Ægis
10 to 1 —— Pythia	18 to 1 —— Queen Mab (t)	25 to 1 —— Lothario
12 to 1 —— The Libel (t)	20 to 1 —— Glossy (t)	25 to 1 —— Wee Pet
25 to 1 —— Warp	25 to 1 —— Boarding School Miss	33 to 1 —— Coal Black Rose
20 to 1 —— Pine Apple	18 to 1 —— John o' Gaunt	40 to 1 —— Queen of Tyne
20 to 1 —— Lightning		

GOODWOOD CUP.

2 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh	11 to 2 agst The Ironmaster (t)
10 to 1 —— Arundo	16 to 1 —— Stomacher (t)

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit	20 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger	20 to 1 agst Pantasa
10 to 1 —— Annandale		30 to 1 —— Cœur de Lion

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst Sting	50 to 1 agst King Charles (t)
50 to —— Smuggler Bill (t)	50 to 1 —— Brother to Merry Monarch (t)

THURSDAY.—The betting, although in small sums, touched upon all the races now in the market, enabling us to present a full table of the averages:—

LIVERPOOL CUP.

5 to 1 agst Winesour (t)	10 to 1 agst Rowena	12 to 1 agst Lightning
6 to 1 —— Milton (t)	11 to 1 —— Ironmaster	25 to 1 —— Little Hampton
6 to 1 —— Trueboy	12 to 1 —— Corranna	

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 2 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh (t)	5 to 1 agst Ironmaster	20 to 1 agst The Drummer
	12 to 1 —— Stomacher	20 to 1 —— Gamecock

GOODWOOD STAKES.

11 to 1 agst Pythia	18 to 1 agst Queen Mab (t)	20 to 1 agst Ægis
12 to 1 —— Libel	20 to 1 —— Europa (t)	25 to 1 —— Wee Pet (t)
16 to 1 —— Pine Apple	20 to 1 —— Glossy	25 to 1 —— Boarding School Miss (t)
17 to 1 —— Venus	20 to 1 —— Lothario	
18 to 1 —— John O'Gaunt (t)	20 to 1 —— Warp	25 to 1 —— Roderick

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit	9 to 1 agst Mentor	20 to 1 agst Pantasa
6 to 1 —— Merry Monarch	10 to 1 —— Old England	25 to 1 —— Kedger

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

A meeting of very slender pretensions commenced on Tuesday with the July Stakes and a handicap (the match between Panther and Hartshorn standing in the list for the second day) and a company sadly deficient in numbers and scarcely less so in rank, many of the leading members being *detenues* in town upon railway committees.

The Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Duke of Rutland's Paultons, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb	(Boyce)	1
Lord Exeter's Mocha, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb	(Mann)	2

The July Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Colonel Peel's f by Slane, out of Garcia	(Nat)	1
Lord Albemarle's Smuggler Bill	(Whitehouse)	2

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Col. Peel's f by Slane, out of Seakale	(Nat)	1
Lord Exeter's Adrianople		2

Mr. Vernon's Hartshorn beat Duke of Bedford's Panther.

£50. for three-yr-olds.

Mr. Shafto's Metal, 3 yrs	(Pettit)	1
Mr. W. S. Stanley's Keppel, 3 yrs		2

The Town Plate of £50.

Col. Peel's Hersey	(Nat)	1
Mr. Wigram's Kesheng		2
Mr. Freeman's Stamp		3

THURSDAY.

Sweeps, of 10 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's Tunick, 3 yrs	(Mann)	1
Duke of Rutland's c by Glaucus out of Minikin, 3 yrs		2

The Chesterfield Stakes of 30 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance by Jereed	(Nat)	1
Duke of Rutland's f by Cæsar out of Ramadan's dam		2

WORCESTER RACES.

The Severn Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.

Mr. Collet's Coranna, 6 yrs, 9st 3lb	(Marlow)	1
Mr. Buckley's David, 6 yrs, 9st 3lb		2

The Two Years Old Stakes, of 10 sovs. each, with 25 added. Five subs.

Mr. Cooper's Madcap, 8st 2lb	(Wakefield)	1
Mr. Treen's Astonishment, 8st 2lb		2

The Worcestershire Stakes of 20 sovs each.

Mr. Collett's Coranna, 6 yrs, 8st 12lb	(Marlow)	1
Mr. Ongley's Roderick, 6 yrs, 7st 8lb		2

CRICKET.

THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND V. THE COUNTY OF HANTS.—Contrary to the anticipations of many, this match terminated on Wednesday, in favour of the Marylebone Cricket Club, by a majority of 63 runs. At the close of the play on Tuesday, Pilch and Martingell were well in, but Pilch did not play in his accustomed style, and the result was, that a very inferior ball from Lillywhite settled his business in quick time. Martingell and Box soon followed, whilst Day, after some fine hitting, scored 16. The whole side made 62, thus losing by 63 runs.

CLAPHAM AND BLACKHEATH (PARAGON).—These clubs played a match on the ground of Mr. Cutler, on Wednesday, when the former were victorious upon the first innings by 149 runs.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Railways and Public Companies.—A resolution, moved by the Marquis of Clanricarde, respecting the election of Directors of Railways, was made a standing order.—The Marquis of Lansdowne took occasion to mention a predicament into which Mr. Craven Berkeley had been placed by the unwarranted insertion of his name in a Navigation Company's Act, and moved that another standing order be added, to the effect "That no names should be recited in a bill as liable in any pecuniary amount, until it had been first proved before the Standing Orders' Committee that the names were inserted with the consent of the parties themselves."—Lord Brougham recommended the passing of an act "to relieve Mr. Craven Berkeley from the legal liability under which he lies, on account of the fraudulent conduct of the parties who promoted the act in question, and of the carelessness of the Legislature."—Earl Fitzhardinge stated that the sum for which his brother was sued in this case was £35,000, and the costs already incurred in defending the action were £400.—The standing order was agreed to.

The Brazil Slave Trade Treaty.—The Earl of Aberdeen moved the second reading of the Brazil Slave Trade Bill. He stated that the effect of the measure would be to enforce the first article of the treaty of 1826, which enacted that within three years after the ratification of the treaty subjects of Brazil trading in slaves should be treated as pirates. This article had been hitherto rendered nugatory by the appointment of Mixed Commissions, to try offenders, which had taken the matter out of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court. The second reading was carried without observation.

Administration of Criminal Justice.—Lord Brougham then moved the second reading of the Bill for the Administration of Criminal Justice. By this measure it was proposed to fix upon certain places as assize-towns, at which, as at the Central Criminal Court, all prisoners within a certain circuit should be tried.—Lord Campbell thought a consolidation of the kind would be very beneficial, but that the matter should not be pressed forward this session. Great advantage would be derived from the appointment of a new commission with power to inquire into the whole subject, and to re-divide the assize districts of England and Ireland.—The Lord Chancellor concurred in the necessity for a new commission; but, though he did not consider the Irish Judges in any way inferior to their English brethren, he did not think they could administer justice so successfully in England. As the report of the late commission was unsatisfactory, he should feel it his duty to recommend the appointment of a new one with more extensive powers.—Lord Brougham, after this statement, said he should not press the bill this session, but the second reading was carried.

The house adjourned about 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Business to be Disposed of this Session.—Sir R. Peel, according to promise, stated the course which the Government intended to pursue with regard to the various bills before the house, and mentioned those with which it was intended to proceed this session. From the statement it appears that the bills of general public importance which are intended to be pressed forward this session are—The Irish Colleges Bill, the Scotch Poor-law Amendment Bill, the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill, and the Commons Enclosure Bill. In addition to these, there are a number of other bills, some of them relating to Ireland, to all of which no general opposition is anticipated, and which are intended to be pressed forward, especially as several of them are continuance bills, necessary for the renewal of powers conferred by expiring acts. Of bills to be relinquished there are the Physic and Surgery, the Parochial Settlement, the Charitable Trusts; and nothing is to be done for the improvement of the Irish Registration, or the Irish Municipal Franchise. On the subject of the Irish Landlords and Tenants Bill, Sir R. Peel declined to give any assurance, though twice questioned, alleging that the bill was still in the House of Lords, and not, therefore, before them. In answer to a question, Sir R. Peel said he intended to proceed with the Small Debts Bill. Sir R. Peel having stated, in answer to Lord J. Russell, that he could not give up any Government nights for the discussion of the Ecclesiastical Bill, that Noble Lord intimated that he would not press the bill during the present session, as he would have no opportunity of bringing it on.

The Alleged Breach of Privilege.—On the motion of Mr. Divett, Mr. David Phillips, the plaintiff in the action against Mr. Jasper Parrott, for evidence given before the select committee on the Medical Relief Bill, was called to the bar and examined. After considerable hesitation, Mr. Phillips admitted substantially that the action was brought against Mr. Parrott for evidence given before a select committee of the house, in which evidence he had, speaking as chairman of the Totnes board of guardians, made allegations against the character of Mr. Phillips, which the latter regarded as not only utterly untrue, but deliberately malicious. The consequence of these statements was, that Mr. Phillips, though in practice as a surgeon for twenty-four years, had lost his situation as one of the medical officers of the union, and had been otherwise injured in reputation. In answer to various questions, Mr. Phillips said he had not brought the action until he had tried every other means for the vindication of his character. He said he was unaware that he had, by bringing the action, committed a breach of the privileges of the house, and expressed his regret that he had done so, but he expressed a hope that the house would institute some inquiry, which would enable him to vindicate his character. He consented to stay the action. A long discussion arose, during which a petition was drawn up by Mr. Phillips, embodying the expression of his regret, and formally asking for the lenient consideration of the house. Thereupon, on being informed by Sir John Yarde Buller that he had this petition for presentation, the house came to a vote that it was a breach of privilege to bring any action against any individual for evidence given before a select committee; and afterwards the petition of Mr. Phillips was presented, and read at length by the clerk at the table. The attorneys who had commenced the action, in imitation of the course pursued by their client, sent in a petition pleading ignorance of the privileges of the house, their regret for having invaded them, and their willingness to abstain from conduct, in future, of a similar nature. This repentance was accepted; and, in consideration of their submission to its authority, the house came to a unanimous vote, discharging Mr. Phillips and his attorneys from farther attendance.

The house was then engaged until nearly two o'clock in the morning in Committee on the Colleges (Ireland) Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The business to-day was unimportant. Lord Brougham gave notice that he would, on Monday next, state when he would move an address to her Majesty, praying that she would give orders for preparations for a room being made in the new building for that House of Parliament before the next session of Parliament with temporary fittings; and he would also add a prayer that especial care should be taken for providing means to ventilate the house in a manner to render it fire-proof. At an early hour the house adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The House of Commons commenced morning sittings to-day. It met at noon, and discussed the Commons Inclosure Bill in Committee for four hours. After an hour's interval business was resumed, and some railway bills were advanced a stage.

The Slave Trade.—Lord Palmerston moved for a return of the names and description of the witnesses examined before the mixed British and French Commission, appointed to inquire into the best means for suppressing the slave trade; and of copies or extracts of the evidence given by those witnesses. The noble lord at great length expatiated on his efforts to put down the slave trade by treaty or otherwise, and contended, that had the right of search conventions of 1831 and 1833 been maintained, and had not Spain, and Portugal, and Brazil, systematically, scandalously, and dishonourably, violated their engagements, slavery would now be at an end. He condemned the treaty just concluded with France, as abrogating for ever the mutual right of search between the two countries, without substituting anything equivalent for accomplishing the purpose which England and France professed to desire. He valued the right of search as the most efficacious means of putting down the slave trade. He charged the Government with having pusillanimously yielded to the bullying of France. It was said there was an equivalent in the arrangement made that the two squadrons, one English and the other French, were to guard the West Coast of Africa. The right of search was much more extensive. It extended to the West Indies, the Brazils, to Africa, and a certain limit round the Isle of Madagascar. The present arrangement was confined to the West of Africa; and, even in respect to this, it would be ineffective, unless the English and French contrived to move together like Siamese twins, and hunted in couples. Lord Palmerston vehemently condemned the wording of the preamble, and, after arguing that in all parts of their foreign policy the Government had exhibited weakness or assumed a low tone, said he was not prepared to move any resolution condemnatory of their conduct, because he knew he should be left in a minority, but he was determined to press for the evidence he required, believing that that evidence went to prove the necessity of a right of search as a means for effectually crushing the slave trade.—Sir R. Peel said that Lord Palmerston, who was imbued with very strong feelings upon the subject, should not have considered the probability of his being in a minority on the question, but should have submitted a specific resolution on the subject to the house. He denied that the honour and dignity of this country had been at all compromised by the recent convention with France—a convention wise and prudent under the circumstances; for it should be recollected, the refusal of France to ratify the treaty of 1841 was entirely attributable to the wounded feelings of the people of France, arising out of the transactions on the coast of Syria. He at once admitted the precedent established by that refusal was a bad one, and that the clamour against the right of search was wholly unfounded; but the irritation existing at that time in the minds of the French people against this country led the French Chambers to refuse three times their sanction to the ratification of the treaty. So far from quietly acquiescing in the refusal to ratify the treaty, the British Government earnestly protested against its non-ratification, but it was found to be impossible to control popular feeling in France, and ultimately the recent convention was concluded, which, he believed, would be found more effective than the limited right of search which had been previously agreed upon. Sir R. Peel then contended that the right of visit now conceded by France would be a sufficient guarantee against the abuse of the flags of either country, and that the severity of the French law would have its effect against the practice of having double sets of papers, for the very fact of having two sets of papers was of itself an act of piracy according to the law of France. He had no objection to give the names of the witnesses, but he trusted the house would not forget who the two men were by whom this convention was considered and signed—Dr. Lushington and the Duke de Broglie, both of them remarkable in their respective countries for their anxiety to suppress the slave trade. The evidence moved for, he could not give consistently with his feeling of public duty.—After a long debate, a division took place, the numbers being—

For the motion	51
Against it	94
Majority against the motion	—43

The house adjourned at two o'clock in the morning, having sat thirteen hours.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The house again met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied until nearly six in discussing the clauses of the Lunatic Asylums and Pauper Lunatics Bill. The bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Friday.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill.—Mr. Macaulay, in the absence of Mr. Rutherford, moved the second reading of this bill, and, in doing so, said he regretted much to find that the bill was to be opposed by the Government, for it was a bill founded upon sound principle, the application of which was called for by the peculiar circumstances of Scotland. This principle was precisely the same as that upon which the Irish Colleges Bill was grounded, and he could not understand how the Government could have introduced the latter, and yet oppose the former. Mr. Macaulay adverted to late occurrences in the Church of Scotland, and after reviewing the position of that Church, argued against the policy of maintaining tests. He contended that by the enforcement of tests they would shut out from the universities more than one-half of the Presbyterian people of Scotland. By throwing out this bill, in fact, they would cause a rival establishment to be founded, which would diminish the number of the pupils and the resources of the universities; and the result would be that Scotland would be blessed with a race of the shallowest "dominies," filling the chairs of Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, Reid, Black, and Ferguson. The right hon. gentleman then challenged the Government with not knowing its own mind twenty-four hours together—they were against tests in Limerick, for them at Glasgow, against them at Belfast, and for them at Aberdeen. The Government was like a reed shaken by the wind, and could not command public respect even for an hour.—Sir J. Graham said he would not allow himself to be seduced to follow the right hon. gentleman in the course of invective in which he had indulged, and which he was in the habit of resorting to in the enforcement of his arguments. The result of the deliberations of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland only confirmed him in his previous disposition to oppose the measure, such opposition arising from an honest and conscientious sense of public duty, looking to the engagements of the Crown with the Scottish Church, and looking also as a Minister of the Crown to the effect of the measure upon the interests of the country. He was on principle rather favourable to tests, and in Scotland tests, as they existed, were founded on ancient statutes, and were, in his opinion, far superior to any modern modifications. In Ireland, however, tests were not advisable, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the country. In Scotland he feared that sectarian education was inevitable. The tests prescribed by statute were intended for the security of the Established Church, the destruction of which appeared to be the undisguised object of the Free Church party. Under these circumstances, the right honourable baronet moved that the bill should be read a second time that day three months.—A long debate ensued, in the course of which Sir Robert Peel denied that the principle on which the Government proceeded in proposing academical institutions for Ireland was necessarily applicable to other parts of the United Kingdom. The universities of Scotland were by compact and statute connected with its Established Church, and the abolition of the required tests would not only be a violation of the Act of Union, but would be equivalent to a declaration that in Scotland there should be no Establishment whatever.—Lord J. Russell contended that the inutility of tests was demonstrated by the facts that such men as Hume, Bolingbroke, and Gibbon had held offices even during the time when the sacramental test was applied.—On a division the numbers were—

For the second reading of the bill	108
Against it	116
Majority against it	—8

Mr. Watson then moved the committal of the Catholic Relief Bill, the object of which was to repeal those laws on the statute book which were still unrepealed against the Catholics.—When a division took place, however, the bill was defeated by a majority of 89 to 47.—The house did not adjourn till a quarter past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Arrestment of Wages (Scotland) Bill.—On the motion of Lord Campbell, this bill was read a third time and passed.

Privilege.—The Duke of Richmond begged to call their Lordships' attention to a matter of privilege. He held in his hand the petition of Mr. Thomas Baker, who had been superintendent of the C division of the metropolitan police force from the year 1829 down to August in the last year. The petitioner stated, that, on the 26th day of April, he attended before the committee of that house appointed to inquire into the law respecting gaming, when he was examined by such committee, and gave evidence before them; that Mr. John Harlow, a person named in that evidence, commenced an action on the case in the Court of Queen's Bench against him, wherein he sought to recover damages from the petitioner for injury alleged to have been done to him in consequence of such evidence; that petitioner had not pleaded to such action, and therefore he prayed the house to take the premises into their consideration, and to grant him protection against the action.—On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, a committee was appointed to search for precedents upon the subject, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The house met again at twelve o'clock, and for some time discussed the Commons' Inclosure Bill in committee. The clauses were all agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow (Friday).

In the evening, the Glasgow, Barhead, and Neilston Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

New Zealand.—Mr. C. Buller gave notice that on the 19th instant he should move for copies of the correspondence which had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the New Zealand Company since the late debate.

Spanish Treaties.—Lord Palmerston said it was his intention on Tuesday next to submit a motion on the subject of the correspondence which had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Spanish Ministry on the subject of the existing treaties between this country and Spain.

Irish Colleges Bill.—On the motion that the Colleges (Ireland) Bill be read a third time, Mr. Osborne proposed that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry to be made into the amount of the revenues of Trinity College, Dublin, from rents of College lands, endowments and bequests, fees on matriculation, on taking degrees, and from every other source; also in the manner in which that income is expended, the number of Senior and Junior Fellows, of Professors, Scholars, and all other officers of the College, with the amount of salary and allowances to each of them; with a view to ascertain whether the income or funds at present applied solely to the benefit of Protestants in Trinity College, Dublin, might not be beneficially extended, so as to make Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters eligible, if otherwise qualified, to all Scholarships, and to all such Fellowships, Professorships, and other offices in Trinity College, Dublin, as are not intended for ecclesiastical purposes, or immediately connected with ecclesiastical endowment.—After a long discussion, the house divided, and the amendment was rejected by a majority of 81. The bill was then read a third time and passed.—The house did not adjourn till past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

Privilege.—The Lord Chancellor laid on the table the Report of the Committee appointed to search for precedents upon the petition of Thomas Baker, which he presented yesterday.—The Duke of Richmond moved that Mr. Baker be called to the bar to deliver in the declaration which he had received.—The Lord Chancellor: The course which he would propose was this:—That the report be printed and placed in the hands of their lordships. He proposed merely to call the petitioner to the bar to identify the transaction and prove the fact; after which he would move that the plaintiff and his attorney should attend on Monday next. If any discussion should be necessary, it might take place previous to calling them to the bar.—This course was adopted.

Railways.—The Earl of Dalhousie laid on the table the minute of the Board of Trade for the future regulation of railway business. He said it was the intention of the Government to do away with the Railway Board. In future, that business would be transacted by the Board of Trade as a distinct branch.—A discussion ensued upon a resolution of Lord Brougham respecting railways, but it was ultimately withdrawn, and the house adjourned at half past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

There was another morning sitting to-day.

New Member.—Mr. Bennet came to the table, introduced by Sir John Tyrell and Major Beresford, and took the oaths and his seat for West Suffolk.

The house was then occupied for some hours in discussing the Lunatics Bill.

Railway Bills.—In the evening the following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Direct London and Portsmouth Railway Bill; the Brighton and Chichester Railway Bill (Portsmouth Extension); and the Guildford, Chichester, and Portsmouth Railway Bill.

Poor-law (Scotland) Bill.—On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill, a long discussion arose, and Col. Rawdon moved that the house should go into committee that day three months. On a division, it was resolved, by 90 to 38, to go into committee. The Speaker, therefore, left the chair, and the Committee proceeded to discuss the different clauses of the bill.—Nothing of interest occurred up to the adjournment, which took place at a late hour.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—Commons.

New Writ.—On Monday, as we last week stated would be the case, a new writ was moved for the borough of Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, appointed to the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

New Elections.—On Wednesday, Sir J. T. B. Duckworth took the oaths and his seat for Exeter, in the room of Sir W. Follett.—On Thurday the Attorney-General was introduced by Lord Jermyn and Mr. Forbes M'Kenzie, and took the oaths and his seat, on his re-election for the borough of Abingdon.—On Monday, Mr. Moffatt took the oaths and his seat for Dartmouth, in the room of Mr. Somes, deceased.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Lord Huntingtower.—On Saturday Lord Huntingtower appeared in the Court of Bankruptcy on his petition. Originally, when the case came before the Court, it was adjourned, on the ground that a suit was pending in one of the Ecclesiastical Courts, between Lord and Lady Dysart, and it was expected that something would be done for the insolvent, the only son and heir to the title. Nothing, however, had been done, and it was stated that the suit was still pending. Mr. Bramwell appeared for Mr. Stephen Cox, a horse dealer, in Stamford street, Blackfriars-road, to oppose on the ground that a debt of £120 had been fraudulently incurred. He submitted that a case had been established of a debt contracted under false pretences. After evidence had been heard, the Learned Commissioner, in giving his opinion, said he should dismiss from his mind the charge of false pretences. That charge, if it could have been supported, should have been brought before a jury. But there were some words in the act which he could not get over. He could not say that this was a debt incurred with any reasonable expectation of payment. Certainly it was lamentable to see the heir of a fortune and title so left by Lord Dysart, whose duty it was to have acted in a different manner; it was his duty to his son, as the heir of a title, and for the sake of the dignity, which was a public trust, and not confined to any private or personal gratification, to have seen that his son had some means afforded him. He should adjourn the case *sine die*, and when the public knew that whatever estate he had was vested in the Court, they would not induce him to contract debts, and the harpies, perhaps, who had surrounded him, would let him alone. The Court adjourned the case *sine die*. Mr. E. James asked for a short protection. The Court refused. The adjournment without protection was meant as a punishment. The insolvent must expect to suffer for his conduct There was permission given by the act to apply at a future period.

Liability of Shareholders in Public Companies.—In the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday, a case was tried, Scott and another v. Berkeley. A reference is made to this case in our Parliamentary report. The plaintiffs are ship-brokers at Greenock; the defendant is the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham. Mr. Greenwood opened the pleadings, from which it appeared this was a *scire facias* to ascertain whether the defendant was not a member of a company entitled "The Indian Steamship Company," against which the plaintiffs, suing their secretary, as their proper officer and representative, under a statute, had recovered judgment, while execution remained to be levied. The defendant in his plea denied that he was a member of the company, liable at the time the judgment was recovered, and this was the fact the Jury had to find. Sir Thomas Wilde stated the case. The plaintiffs had recovered judgment against the company in the name of the proper officer to be sued, for the sum of £35,006 1s. 9d., in respect of a ship built by them upon contract for this company. The plaintiffs, after obtaining their judgment, looked about to see what assets were possessed by the company. They could discover none; and then, of course, they had only to see, in the alternative, who were the individuals who had rendered themselves liable for this debt as partners. The plaintiffs had therefore selected Mr. Craven Berkeley, and a fact now to be ascertained was, whether he was or was not a member of the company, and so liable for the amount of the judgment recovered against the Secretary, Mr. Manning. It might be true that he had not taken any active or prominent part in the affairs of this company, but that would not exempt him. He might have been rather ornamental than useful, but while his name remained as a partner, it might have the effect of seducing persons to give credit to the concern from the belief in his respectability and responsibility. A good deal of evidence was given, and it was finally agreed, that there should be a verdict *pro forma* for the plaintiff, subject to a special case to be turned into, as far as practicable, a special verdict. The Chief Justice thought that after the subsidiary question had been disposed of, the main point might be turned into a special verdict.

Stock-Broking Extraordinary. — In the Court of Bankruptcy, Wednesday was fixed for the choice of assignees in the matter of Thornton Bentall. The bankrupt carried on business as a stock-broker and dealer in railway shares at Copthall chambers, City, and his private residence was at Croydon, where the only assets obtained by the messengers was a collection of "stuffed birds." The bankrupt, it appeared, had absconded, and had kept no regular books of account for the last three years. The proofs of debts were principally by parties who had entrusted him with money to invest in different securities; and in no one case had he complied with their instructions. The number of these cases has not yet been ascertained, neither has the amount of his debts and liabilities. Amongst the proofs admitted, and as indicating the bankrupt's mode of dealing, were those of Mrs. Adams, of Mitcham, for £2900, for which she had received no security, and a further sum (supposed to have been invested in bonds), and making altogether a sum of £5000; Mr. C. S. Smith, for £3840; Mr. Chouller, £1115 7s. 7d.; Mrs. Catherine Todd, £2464 7s. 8d., and a further sum of £10,000, which has been, it was believed, invested in bonds which are not yet discovered. It was stated that this lady had lost every farthing she possessed. The amount of debts proved in the course of the day amounted to abont £18,000. In a subsequent part of the proceedings, it was stated that the liabilities amounted to between £50,000 and £60,000, and the only assets likely to be realised depended upon the realisation of certain securities. The bankrupt's brother was examined, and deposed that he believed the bankrupt was in France, under the name of Richards. The witness said he was a loser to a considerable amount—more than £1000, and he was also responsible for £4000 or £5000 more. Nearly the whole of his family was involved. He (witness) held some doubtful securities in the shape of returned bills, but none other. He knew nothing of his brother's books. He never could get any account from him. Messrs. Grout and Baines were then chosen assignees. In the course of the inquiry, it was mentioned by the official assignee that the bankrupt had not made any entry in his books for three years, and that all his accounts were on loose bits of paper, which he produced.

In the case of Reay and Reay, the wine-merchants of Mark-lane, several debts were proved. The largest amount was for a debt of £9667 17s. 4d. Amongst those who proved was the firm of Gurney Hoare. It was understood that debts to the extent of between £20,000 to £40,000 were proved, and a dividend of a shilling in the pound was declared.

Charge of Assault against Viscount Dillon.—At the Surrey Sessions on Wednesday, *Charles Henry Viscount Dillon* was indicted for unlawfully assaulting, on the 8th of June last, George White, described as a toll-collector, while in the discharge of his duty. There was a second count, in which the charge of common assault was laid. George White stated that he resided at 279, Albany-road, Camberwell, and acted as collector on Sunday, June 8, at the Kent-street gate, in the Old Kent-road. Was in attendance from 12 o'clock on the Saturday night. About 11 o'clock on the Sunday evening heard the blowing of a horn. His attention was attracted by the circumstance, and he hailed the driver of the vehicle, which was drawn by four horses, light being supplied to the driver by lamps at either side. The gentleman having paid no attention to him, he laid hold of one of the leading horses, and he was struck with the whip several times. The blows fell about his head and shoulders. The driver finding that he still clung to the reins, pulled the horses up, and the servant having got down, the defendant said "He has had a good eight-pennyworth, pay him." The servant, however, produced a ticket, saying he had received it at another gate, but did not tender him any money. Witness having received the defendant's address, said that the matter would not rest there, and the carriage then drove on. Mr. Ballantine, on the part of the defendant, said the question for the jury was, whether Lord Dillon had or had not used unnecessary violence in endeavouring to remove a person who had dared, without any grounds, to lay hold of his horses.—After a few remarks from the Chairman, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

A Man Charged with Attempting to Murder His Wife.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, *William Warren*, aged twenty-six, shoemaker, was indicted for cutting and wounding Sarah Warren, his wife, with intent to murder her. No counsel was engaged for the prosecution, but, at the request of the Court, Mr. Adolphus examined the witnesses. Mr. Robinson defended the prisoner.—Sarah Warren, who appeared very weak and faint, from the effects of the injury she had received, deposed that she was the wife of the prisoner, and that they had been married nearly five years. Her husband was a shoemaker. They had lived pretty comfortably together until this transaction, which took place between eleven and twelve o'clock on the 18th of June. They had some words about her wearing apparel, and, at length, she took a brass ring off her finger, and threw it down, saying, she would not wear it any longer, and she would have her wedding ring, which was in pledge. Witness afterwards said she should leave her husband, and that she should take her children with her. The prisoner immediately jumped up, laid hold of her, pulled her head back, and cut her throat with the knife that he had been using to cut leather with. The prisoner seemed very much excited at the time he cut her, and he wounded himself in the throat before she could prevent him from doing so. The prisoner had before this fancied that she had had a ring given to her by another man, and she had joked with him about it; but there was no foundation for what she said.—By the Court: She had been joking with the prisoner about another man just before this happened. Cross-examined: The prisoner was always very kind to her except when they were talking about this other man. Witness only said what she did in joke, but the prisoner did not take it as a joke.—Sarah Lowe, the landlady of the house, and other witnesses, were examined to confirm the evidence of the prosecutrix, but as the case has so recently been noticed in our police reports, it is unnecessary to repeat their testimony.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of a common assault.—The learned judge sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.



SHREWSBURY, FROM THE SEVERN.

SHREWSBURY.

Next week "the Metropolis of Shropshire" will be the scene of the Great Annual Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. These interesting proceedings we shall illustrate in the forthcoming number of our journal. Meanwhile, as public attention will be more immediately drawn to this fine old town, by means of this great national gathering, we have deemed it a fit opportunity to introduce to our readers a few of the picturesque antiquities for which Shrewsbury is celebrated.

The town lies nearly in the centre of the county of which it is the capital: it is situated on two gentle declivities, and is formed by the river Severn into a peninsula, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, having an isthmus not more than 300 yards across. The first of our illustrations shows the town and river:—

> Admired SALOPIA! that with venial pride
> Eyes her bright form in Severn's ambient wave;
> Fam'd for her loyal cares in perils tried;
> Her daughters lovely, and her striplings brave. SHENSTONE.

Shrewsbury is conceived to have been first occupied or built some time in the fifth century, after the destruction of the Roman Uriconium, as an asylum for the fugitive Britons from the devastations of their Saxon invaders.

The Britons named the place *Pengevern*; the Saxons *Scrobbes-byrig*: both are synonimous, importing a fenced eminence, covered with shrubs. The ancient Welsh called it—and do so to this day—*Ammwythig*, signifying "the Delight." The Normans, *Sciropesberie*, and subsequently, *Salopesberie* and *Schrosbury*, from whence is formed its present name—Shrewsbury and Salop. Leland thus beautifully explains the etymology:—

> Built on a hill, fair SALOP greets the eye,
> While Severn, like an eel, curves gliding by:
> Two bridges cross the bark-conveying stream,
> And British alders gave the town a name.

The town has been the scene of some of the most interesting events in our history, and has been a place of importance from the earliest ages. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it had five churches. Roger de Montgomery, a kinsman of William the Conqueror, built a large castle here, in place of one destroyed by the Anglo-Saxon insurgents and the Welch, who burnt the town in 1068. The town and castle were surrendered to Henry I.; they were besieged in Stephen's wars, retaken by Henry, son of Maud, afterwards Henry II., who gave the town a charter; but the earliest charter extant, is of Richard I. In the wars between the English and the Welsh, the town was an important rendezvous; and in 1283, a Parliament was held here. Edward I. resided here in 1277; and Sept. 30, 1283, was held here a Parliament, "the first national convention in which the Commons had any share by legal authority." In 1398-9, Richard II. adjourned from Westminster here his "Great Parliament." The next great event was the memorable Battle of Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403, fought about three miles distant from the castle, at a place called Battlefield. The Queen of Edward IV. resided at Shrewsbury; and in Shrewsbury Richmond was first proclaimed King (Henry VII.). In the civil wars of Charles I., Shrewsbury contributed money and plate to recruit the Royal forces, but the town was surprised and taken by the Parliamentarians in 1644. James II. visited the town in 1685; and Dr. Sacheverel entered it in triumph in 1710.

The fine old town and suburbs, with their numerous spires and towers, are delineated in our first Engraving. The three accompanying Illustrations show portions of the most ancient parts of the town. Of these are the Interior Gateway of the Castle, with its noble semicircular arch, formerly defended by a portcullis and towers: through this gateway the last Norman Earl of Shrewsbury issued with the keys, to make submission to Henry I. Next, is a Tower on the Town Wall, presenting a specimen of the ancient fortification. Lastly, is the Royal Free Grammar School, founded by King Edward VI.; and where, in the time of Elizabeth, was educated the gallant Sydney, "the miracle of the age." In our own time, too, it has maintained pre-eminent rank under the able management of the late head-master, Dr. Butler. The School is situated near the Castle, and built of freestone in the Italianized Tudor style: the building occupies two sides of a quadrangle, with a square pinnacled tower at the angle, partly rebuilt in 1831.



TOWER, ON THE TOWN WALL, SHREWSBURY.



GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SHREWSBURY.

Next week, we shall glance at the interior of the town, and its street architecture, in conjunction with our Illustrated Report of the Great Agricultural Show. By the way, Thursday was the last day for receiving the Implements, Seeds, &c., to be exhibited; and the following is the Programme for the ensuing week:—

Tuesday, 15. The Implement Yard open to the Public. The public exhibition of the working of the Implements to take place at Mr. Taylor's, Monkmoor, at Twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, 16. The Judges inspect the Stock and award the Prizes. The Implement Yard open to the Public. Council Dinner in the Concert Room, at five o'clock; when the Judges' award of Prizes (with the exception of those for Horses) will be read.

Thursday, 17. The Cattle and Implement Yards open to the Public. Dinner of the Society in the Great Pavilion, on the Quarry.

Friday, 18. Cattle Yard open at Seven. Sale to begin at Nine for Ten precisely. General Meeting of the Members in the Town Hall at Twelve o'clock.

The Cattle and Implement Show Yards, on the Race Course.

PORTRAITS OF EMINENT LIVING PAINTERS.

WILLIAM MULREADY, R.A. WILLIAM ETTY, R.A.

No two painters are more unlike than William Mulready and William Etty. They possess no one quality in common but that of high genius for their calling. Mulready delights in Village Doors—Boys at Play—Girls at School—Interrupted Fights—Domestic Incidents and Scenes from the Vicar of Wakefield; Etty in Illustrations of Heathen Mythology—Homer's Iliad, and the Farie Queene. Mr. Mulready finds his pictures in the street in which he lives; Mr. Etty in Tooke's Pantheon or the columns of Lempriere. They can enter, therefore, into no kind of rivalry one with another, beyond that of friendly emulation in their respective branches of the Art. They are both favourites with the public, but their works will rank higher than they have heretofore done, when the hands are torpid that called them into being. But this is writing in the spirit of prophesy, and we have now to deal only with the past and present.

Mr. MULREADY was a boy of twenty, when (in 1804) he exhibited, for the first time, in the rooms of the Royal Academy, at Somerset House. He had three small pictures in the Exhibition of that year:—"A View of Kirkstale Abbey," a "Crypt," in the same building; and a "Cottage at Knaresborough, Yorkshire." In 1806 (the year in which Wilkie came to London) "A Cottage; Woman Hanging Clothes Out." In 1807, "A Cottage with Figures," and "Old Gaspar," from Southey's Battle of Blenheim; In 1808, a "Girl at Work," and "The Dead Hare;" and in 1809, a subject of a more extensive character, "Returning from the Ale-house;" a picture which is said to have suggested to Wilkie his "Village Festival," originally known as "The Ale-house Door." Wilkie and Mulready were much together at this time, drawing from the same figure at the Royal Academy, and sitting near, and often next one another. Nor were people wanting to traduce Wilkie, and insist on the superior merits of Mulready, though it is fair to state that Mr. Mulready himself was always shy of stripping for a fight with his inimitable rival. He knew too well (no one better) that Wilkie was no common competitor in the race for fame, and that his own reputation was secure without incurring the risk of a fall with so powerful an opponent. He confined his pencil, therefore, for some time longer, to the representation of incidents akin to those by which he had at first attracted attention, while Wilkie secured a seat in the Royal Academy, and Collins appeared as a rival to oppose Mulready. It was high time, therefore, for Mulready to be about and stirring. Collins, a younger



GATEWAY OF THE CASTLE, SHREWSBURY.



THE MARKET-PLACE, SHREWSBURY.

painter, already elected an Associate before him, was looking forward for the higher rank of a Royal Academician, when Mulready stripped for the day, and, in a picture with an appropriate name—"The Fight Interrupted"—won golden opinions, and, dearer still, the full rank of Royal Academician in the same year.

Periods of great exertion require commensurate periods of rest, and Mr. Mulready for the two years following his election stood aloof from the Exhibition, and collected new materials for other pictures. In 1819, the year in which Wilkie exhibited his "Penny Wedding," Mulready exhibited his well-known picture of "Lending a Bite;" and, in 1820, in the same room with "Wilkie's Reading the Will," the far-famed "Wolf and the Lamb," a perfect picture of its kind, and inimitably engraved by Mr. J. H. Robinson.

Mr. Mulready was never a very regular or a very industrious workman. He is a slow painter, one who achieves excellence by repeated strokes and touches. His pictures are therefore few in number, and, what is more, of a small or cabinet size. One picture a year is the utmost he ever painted; and such is the request his works are in, that a new collector must wait the turn of many years before he is likely to acquire a picture from his hand; and a prize-holder in the Art-Union, with a £400 prize, may wait for ever. Mr. Mulready's pictures are sold before they are exhibited. Nothing escapes the covetous longing and ample purses of a Vernon or a Sheepshanks; and they are right; a good collection of modern pictures is no bad investment of surplus capital. See what a good collection brings—pleasure, profit, reputation, and, when you are dead (witness the Knott distribution at Christie's the other day), seventy-five per cent. and more for your executors to see to.

That admirable picsure of the year 1820, "The Wolf and the Lamb," was followed within the next ten years by "The Careless Messenger Detected," "The Convalescent," "The Widow"—

"So mourn'd the Dame of Ephesus her love;"

"The Travelling Druggist," "The Origin of a Painter," "A Boy Firing a Cannon," "Interior of an English Cottage," "Puppies' Heads," "A Dog of Two Minds," "Returning from the Hustings." "The Widow" was sold the other day at Christie's, and "The Convalescent," one of the best of his works, is being engraved by Mr. Doo for the Art Union Distribution of the present year. The picture, we believe, is Sir Robert Peel's.

"The Dog of Two Minds," in the Exhibition of 1830, was followed by "A Sailing Match," "The First Voyage," "The Last In," "Open Your Mouth and Shut Your Eyes," "The Ford," "Fair Time," "First Love," "The





Sonnet," "All the World's a Stage" (we can summon each picture unmistakeably before us at this moment), "The Whistonian Controversy," from the "Vicar of Wakefield," and a scene from "St. Ronan's Well"—"Mr. Peregrine Touchwood Breaking in upon the Reverend Josiah Cargill"—one and all possessing the peculiar force and character of Mr. Mulready's pencil. Touchwood's action in the scene from "St. Ronan's Well" conveys the all but audible "Hem!" of the consequential intruder. The reader may refresh his memory by a sight of the engraving in Scott's own edition of "The Waverley Novels." It is one of the happiest illustrations of Scott we remember to have seen.

WILLIAM ETTY first sought public approbation as a painter in the rooms of the Royal Academy, at Somerset House, in the year 1811, when Mr. Mulready had been seven years before the public. His fancy would appear to have been turned, from his first outset in life, to that poetic portion of his art in which he has achieved so well-merited a reputation. His earliest exhibited works were "Telemachus Rescuing the Princess Antiope from the Fury of the Wild Boar" and "Priam Supplicating Achilles for the Dead Body of his Son Hector." His future excellence is said to have been foretold by West before he had given any unmistakeable proof of high genius for his art; and when he exhibited his "Cleopatra on the Cydnus," the year after the death of West, the prophecy was thought to have been fulfilled, and the President was praised accordingly.

The "Cleopatra" was followed by "Cupid Sheltering his Darling from the Approaching Storm," and a picture of "Pandora Crowned by the Seasons." He had now done more than enough to justify his election to the honours he aspired to in the Royal Academy, and in the election of 1824 he was chosen an Associate of that body, in opposition to Mr. Allan, now Sir William Allan. "You know the claims of Mr. Etty," Sir Thomas Lawrence wrote to Wilkie, "and how much he may be said to be a child of the Royal Academy. Educated in it—its most assiduous student—a former pupil of its President, and a man of the most blameless life, modest and natural manners. "The Judgment of Paris," "Judith and Holofernes," and "The Parting of Hero and Leander," were thought to have confirmed the Royal Academy in the selection, and in 1828 Mr. Etty was elected a Royal Academician. Nor could the selection have fallen on any man with higher qualifications for the place—a well cultivated taste, a fine fancy, an eye alive to the beauties and resources of his art, and a hand skilful in embodying the noblest conception of the loftiest of poets.

The skill with which Mr. Etty had handled the scriptural subject of Judith and Holofernes, and the untiring assiduity with which he clung to the higher branches of art, induced the Scottish Academy of Fine Arts in Edinburgh to commission a companion picture from the same hand. Nor had the good people of the North any reason to feel displeased with the picture when painted. We are not aware, however, that the commission was followed by an order of a similar description from any other of the public academies then existing; though it would be difficult to say how a surplus sum of money belonging to a public body could be laid out to greater advantage than in the encouragement of high art in one who lacks opportunity, not skill—a patron hand, not genius.

One of Mr. Etty's subjects of the year 1830, exhibits the peculiar character of more than one subject he has chosen: "Candaules, King of Lydia, Shews his Wife by Stealth to Gyges, one of his Ministers, as she goes to Bed." The presumed indelicacy of the subject was thought by some to have put it without the province of art; but Mr. Etty, with that skill which men of genius only can summon to their aid, kept it from the very first within the well-regulated confines of his calling; and men who came prepared to cavil and affect displeasure, returned well pleased with what they saw.

Mr. Etty's subjects, within the last twelve years, have been:—"Youth on the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm," Phædria and Cymochles, or the Idle Lake," from the "Faërie Queene;" "Hylas and the Nymphs," "Britomart and Amoret," "Venus and her Satellites," "Psyche Laying the Casket of Cosmetics at the Feet of Venus, while Cupid pleads in her behalf;" "Samson betrayed by Delilah;" "A Bivouac of Cupid and his Company;" "Mars, Venus, and Attendant, Derobing her Mistress for the Bath;" a subject from Milton's "Comus," and the portrait of the Lady Mayoress of York. A good deal has been said of late about the scene from "Comus," painted for the Summer House at Buckingham Palace, and the portrait of the Lady Mayoress of York will excite a smile in all who have ever chanced to set eye upon it. Mr. Etty is a great artist—an honour to the English school, and one who will live hereafter.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

All our earthly kingdoms—the Kingdom of Animals, the Kingdom of Vegetables, and the Kingdom of Man—have been flourishing under the invigorating warmth of summer; and the Lambs and the Peas are inviting Cookery, just as the appetites of the mortal part of creation has been July'd into its Epicurean Climax. It is a fact just come to our knowledge, that *two hundred dozens* of cabbages were sold yesterday in Covent Garden Market for *five shillings*; and ham-knuckles may be boiled in a whole twelve of that fine-hearted vegetable, for which only *twopence* need be disbursed by the caterers. It almost follows that there should be a scarcity among the hams and a surfeit among the tailors.

Parliament in the meanwhile keeps up its debating, though rather in a chit-chat style. The Railway Committees fatigue members a good deal, and, except when the questions are great, the houses are small. Privilege has continued to be a topic of conversation, but no *coup de main* has come off. Smith O'Brien, and "My Son John," have been permitted to continue their contumacy; and although some unparliamentary action against some parliamentary witness has been stopped *in limine*, yet the Sergeant-at-Arms has been trusted to the enjoyment of comparative sinecure, and has not been ordered to take the Queen's Bench into custody.

The "Enclosing of the Commons" has been an interesting theme among the legislators; and at first blush of the subject the poor man's goose is for the moment forgotten in the startling idea that the Commons of England are to undergo imprisonment, and that *the House* is about to be enclosed. Heaven forefend—whatever they may do with the Commons in the open air—that they should shut up the elect of St. Stephen's, and in this stifling weather place the politicians of the nation in the durance of a Parliamentary Quod!

Macaulay's Bill for applying to the Scotch Universities the same principles which Ministers are applying to the New Irish Colleges, was thrown out on Wednesday, but with a majority for Government of only eight—the numbers being 108 and 116. This was close shaving, for a vital resistance, and appears to have been driving much too near to defeat. When Swift hired his coachman, he did not take the man who said he could go within a hair's-breadth of the precipice, but the man who said he wouldn't go near it at all. Peel should apply the distancing principle to his divisions, as being safer to the chances of Ministerial existence. The Government experienced in the debate some hard rubs at the hands of their opponents. It was rather a difficult fix, in truth, which obliged it, upon the same question of collegiate education, to resist in Scotland what they were urging in Ireland with all their might. Lord John Russell came out quite poetical with a simile to the point. He said, "There is an old story of two knights meeting upon different sides of a shield, and one saw the side which was black, and the other the side which was white; the one knight maintained that the shield was white and the other that it was black; and they fought a desperate battle, and were ready to peril their lives for the sake of the maintenance of their opinions. One can believe that each, trusting to his own eyesight, acted honestly and faithfully. But to tell one of the knights to come round to the black side, and say that the shield was entirely black, and then go to the white side and say it was entirely white (a laugh), and to claim credit after that for acting upon a conscientious view, is really what no fiction has ever supposed, and what, until this night, no one ever imagined would be realized in the conduct of an Administration in this country." (Cheers)

Macaulay, poet, historian, scholar, and statesman, spoke out, amidst broad cheering, in even bolder terms:—"If the Government were consistent, even though it acted on an erroneous principle, though we might dispaprove, it would be with some mixture of respect; but a Government that is guided by no principle whatever—a Government which, on the gravest questions, does not know its own mind for 24 hours together—a Government that goes from extreme to extreme, backwards and forwards, like 'a reed shaken by the wind'—a Government that is against tests in Ireland and for tests in Scotland—that is against tests at Limerick and for them at Glasgow—against them in Cork and for them in Edinburgh—that is against tests at Belfast and for them at Aberdeen—that opposes tests on Monday, and advocates them on Wednesday, to oppose them on Thursday again—it is impossible such a Government can command either respect or confidence." (Loud cheers.)

However, we leave these pretty politicians to their own quarrel.

Navy affairs have been talked of a little, in connection with the Slave-trade, and Commodore Napier doesn't appear to like the notion of BULL sailing in company with *Crapaud*; he is indignant at the idea of a joint squadron, because he thinks we shall be teaching our neighbours the science of wooden walls. The Commodore is a jolly old tar, and there may be some reason in his philosophy; but, nevertheless, it is a noble sight for the bright eyes of Civilization to gaze upon—the union of the prowess of the two greatest nations of the world, to sweep the seas in the name of Freedom, and make the badge of Slavery an extirpation where it was a shame.

Bunn has closed Old Drury—with what Plausibility would designate a good deal of *address*. He spoke a Farewell, in which he recited the prosperities of his season—touched here and there with an aromatic breath of encomium about his own management—the harmless indulgence of an egotistical joy.

The Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope, published by her physician, are making a little literary noise; and the present Earl Stanhope writes to the *Times* in fair mood of annoyance. He seems to think that physicians have no business to prattle the private scandal of their patrons; but really this hash of Lady Hester's makes a very *piquant-plat*. What a masculine imp of merriment she was; caring for nothing she said—nothing she did—nothing for any body's opinion, and every thing for her own. The Pet of Pitt, what a beginning of life was hers; how full of calamitous indifference its middle—how strange and eccentric its end. And now out comes her biography in the teeth of society, with all its wild interest and all its reckless personality.

Last week we recorded that Henry Lytton Bulwer had been made a Privy Councillor. The diplomatist is getting on; what has become of the novelist. While Disraeli is writing such novels as "Coningsby" and "Sybil," where is Sir Edward? Are his books to be lost in his Baronetcy?

What a batch of electioneering we have had, and into what elevation of dignity has Thesiger suddenly mounted. We suppose he will be the youngest judge on the bench, when Fitzroy Kelly is Lord Chancellor. He is now returned for Abingdon, after a contest with a military rival—fairly enough carried on as between man and man, but with no very creditable evidences of the independence of the borough. Kelly has a much harder fight for Cambridge; which, indeed, he need not have risked, but for the ungraciousness of that delay in his appointment to the Solicitor-Generalship, which prevented his accepting Exeter last week. As a lawyer, he would have walked worthily into the mantle of Follett—that much-loved citizen and patriot, who left only too soon the path of eminence along which, by genius and integrity, he was so proudly led. Already we are glad to find the design of a splendid monument to his memory originated by the county in which he was born.

It has been pleasing to us to observe that the noble spirit of Charity is glowing around us with a warmth kindred to the sunny influences of the season.

The magnificent manner in which the benevolence of the merchant herd of England has exhibited itself in favour of the suffering citizens of Quebec, is every way creditable to the national character A similar munificence towards the surviving family of the unfortunate Mr. Raggett, who perished amid the burning ruins of his house and fortunes, has (we see by this day's papers) been of splendid growth, and the liberality with which the people of our manufacturing towns have paid tribute to the memory of Hood, has proved that literature is not unfostered in the toiling places of the land.

A correspondent of the *Times* complains bitterly of the influence of the Jesuits in Belgium, and hints that conversion to Popery is going on as fast as railway speculation in this money-cultivating region of Great Britain.

A voluntary meeting of leading auctioneers, with Mr. Rainy at their head, convened for the purpose of suppressing sharp practice in the profession and discouraging unholy and suspicious alliances between auctioneers and solicitors, is one of the wholesome signs of the times. Every step towards honesty is refreshing amid a prevalence of humbug.

And here we heed our tired pen's entreaty,
Which halts and says, "Pray let me write *Valete*."

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday.)—The little English wheat on sale to-day went off at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday, yet the demand for that article was by no means brisk. The unsettled state of the weather caused the holders to ask more money for free foreign wheat, but the millers were not disposed to comply with their demands. There was no alteration in grinding barley. The malt trade was rather dull, arising from the supply being more than equal to the wants of the trade, so that some difficulty was experienced in obtaining late rates. In oats, beans, and peas, no variation.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 5590; barley, 1030; oats, 2160 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2270 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1020; barley, —; oats, 8400 quarters. Flour 5320 sacks; malt, 4650 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 51s; ditto, white, 47s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 54s; ditto, white, 52s to 56s; rye, 30s to 36s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 33s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 63s; brown ditto, 58s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 59s to 60s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 36s; white, 33s to 35s; boilers, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lb. *Foreign.*—Fine wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red 38s to 48s; white, 50s to 54s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 28s to 32s per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Baltic, 18s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed cakes still command a steady sale, at full prices. In all kinds of seeds next to nothing is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 44s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s, per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 18s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 12s; white ditto, 12s to 14s. Tares, 6s 6d to 7s 6d, per bushel. English Rapeseed, £26 to £27, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 5s.; ditto foreign, £7 7s to £7 10s per 1000: Rapeseed cakes £5 5s to £6, per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s, per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white 60s to 62s; extra up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 11d; barley, 29s 10d; oats, 22s 8d; rye, 31s; beans, 38s 10d; peas, 39s 5d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 47s 7d; barley, 29s 10d; oats, 22s 7d; rye, 31s 5d; beans, 38s 4d; peas, 37s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 4s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

Coals (Friday).—New Tanfield, 13s 6d; West Wylam, 14s 9d; Wylam, 14s 3d; Riddell's, 14s 9d; Wharncliffe, 15s; Eden Main, 15s 3d; Lambton, 16s 9d; Adelaide, 16s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 15s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 8s; fine upland ditto, £5 10s to £5 15s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 0s; oat straw, £1 18s to £2 0s; wheat straw, £2 0s to £2 2s, per load. New meadow hay is selling at from £3 10s to £4 10s per load.

Provisions.—We have had a very steady business doing in Irish butter, at full prices. Foreign parcels support late rates. The cheese market is steady; but lard is heavy, and the terms lower. In other kinds of provisions we have no alteration to report.

Hops (Friday).—From nearly the whole of the plantations, the accounts which have reached us, this week, are very satisfactory; hence we have to report a very dull inquiry, for all kinds of hops, at drooping currencies.—Sussex pockets, £6 17s to £7 18s; Wealds, £7 5s to £8 8s; Mid Kents, £7 5s to £8 10s; East Kents, £9 0s to £11 0s; Choice ditto, £11 5s to £12 10s; Mid Kent bags, £7 10s to £8 10s; East Kent ditto, £10 0s to £11 11s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market, to-day, was, on the whole, but moderately supplied with beasts, while the beef trade may be considered steady, at fully Monday's quotations. We had on offer 350 Scots from Scotland; 100 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, and 20 ditto from Hamburgh and Spain. The numbers of sheep were tolerably good, yet the inquiry for them was rather active, at full currencies Lambs were in moderate supply, and brisk demand, at somewhat improved rates. In calves a good business was doing, at our quotations. Pigs were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 10s each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s 0d to 30s 0d; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s 0d each. Beasts, 718; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 11,280; calves, 460; pigs, 320.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very steady general demand, to-day, at full prices:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 0d. ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English market opened on Monday with an apparent tendency to improve, but, notwithstanding the payment of the dividends, it closes rather flatly. The Commissioners of the National Debt have recommenced their official purchases, and will take £10,600 Stock four times every week until the 10th of October next. Under ordinary circumstances, this has usually produced a rise, from its making Money Stock occasionally scarce. The closing quotations are—Bank Stock, 210½ to 211½; India Stock, 276; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 102⅞; Exchequer Bills, 56; Consols for the Opening, 99 to ½.

The Foreign Market has been unusually inactive during the week, and prices have consequently been generally flat. Spanish declined a point on Monday, quoting 26⅝ to ⅞ for the Five per Cents., and 38⅞ to 39½ for the Three per Cents. Some good purchases, however, improved these quotations, on Tuesday, to 27⅛ for the former, and 38¼ to ½ for the latter. These prices have been since maintained, and are about the closing quotation. Mexican receded upon the receipt of the news from Mexico, brought by the *Oxford* packet, some fears being entertained that a collision might ultimately arise between Mexico and the United States. The Actives closed flatly at 36⅞. There is nothing worthy of record with regard to the other Stocks. Columbian remains about 17½ to 18; Brazilian is 91 for the Old, and 88 for the New Bonds; Chilian is 101; Peruvian, 20; Portuguese, 65; Belgian, 99; Dutch Two-and-a Half per Cents, 62⅛.

Although no great activity is apparent in the Railway Market, prices are generally well maintained. The South Midland Railway shares have been allotted, and were quoted for Time at about ½ to ¾ premium. The London and Birmingham Company are said to be favourable to the line, but the Midland Company will only promise not to oppose it. The North Staffordshire Scrip is in the market, quoting 2¼. This line is thought very favourably of, its present price being a satisfactory proof of the good opinion in which it is held. A curious circumstance occurred in the course of the evidence offered in the London and York case. Mr. Collett, the member for Athlone, stated that since he had seen the Nottingham and Boston prospectus, he felt convinced that Lincolnshire required an outlet for its traffic running to the Westward, and not North and South. This is valuable evidence of the importance of the line, coming, as it does, from a witness who is perfectly disinterested, and who, to render his evidence available in the London and York case, must have devoted much attention to the wants of Lincolnshire generally. Dealings in the French lines are rather increasing. The adjunction of the Great Northern of France is understood to be fixed for August. The line is stated to be in a very forward state, and will be ready for traffic shortly after the Company leasing it are placed in possession. A strong feeling exists, that if the harvest proceeds satisfactorily, another month's inactivity will give place to a renewal of speculation, causing prices generally, and of Scrips particularly, to improve. The last quotation of Shares most dealt in is, Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush, 1⅞; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 4¼; Bristol and Exeter, 94½; Ditto (New), 11; Caledonian, 10⅜; Cambridge and Lincoln, 5; Chester and Holyhead, 15⅜; Cornwall, 4½; Direct Northern, 3⅜; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 8½; Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine, 2⅝; Dublin and Galway, 3⅜; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 3½; Eastern Counties, 21⅛; Ditto New, 7⅞; Eastern Union, —; Ditto Extension, 2½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Ditto Quarter Shares, 18⅛; Ditto New Quarter Shares, 8½; Great Western, 205; Ditto Half Shares, 113; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 3; Harwich, 1½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 46½; London and Birmingham (Stock), 244½; Do. New Thirds, 47; Do. ¼ Shares, 36; London and Blackwall (Ex. New), 9½; London and Brighton, 75½; London and Croydon, 22½; London and Greenwich, 10⅞; London and S. Western, 82½; Do. New, 14⅛; London and York, 3⅜; Londonderry and Coleraine, 3⅜; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 3½; Lynn and Ely, 5⅜; Lynn and Dereham, 2⅜; Manchester and Leeds, 168; Ditto Quarters, 24; Manchester and Birmingham, 59; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2⅜; Midland, 191; Ditto New, 28½; Midland Great Western (Irish) 3⅞; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 53¼; Ditto New Brandling, 38½; Newcastle and Berwick, 19; Newry and Enniskillen, 3½; Newark and Sheffield, 1⅞; North British, 25½; Ditto New, 6⅛; North Staffordshire, 2¼; Norwich and Brandon, 21; Oxford and Worcester, 6⅜; Rugby, Worcester, and Tring, 1⅜; Scottish Central, 6⅜; Scottish Midland, 2½; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, 3⅜; Shrewsbury, Hereford, and North Wales, 3; South Eastern and Dover, 47⅜; Ditto, No. 1, 19; Staines and Richmond, 1; South Wales, 5½; Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction, 1⅜; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3; Welch Midland, 3⅜; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 5½; York and North Midland, 113; Ditto Scarborough Branch 54; Ditto Extension, 21½; Great North of France (Lafitte's), 5½; Ditto (Rosamel's), 2⅜; Jamaica Junction, —; Ditto South Midland Junction, 2⅜; Louvain and Jemappe, 5½; Namur and Liege, 5⅜; Orleans and Vierzon, 15½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10⅜; Over Yssel, 5⅜; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's), 2⅜; Paris and Lyons (Ganneron's), 2⅜; Paris and Orleans, 45½; Paris and Rouen, 40½; Paris and Strasbourg (Ganneron's), 2½; Sambre and Meuse, 7⅜; Tours and Nantes (Mackenzie's), 2⅜; Verona and Ancona, 2½; West Flanders, 4½.

SATURDAY EVENING.—There was no alterstion of any importance in either the English or Foreign Markets yesterday.—The Share Market was rather dull. Much sensation was created by the Report of the Committee on the South Eastern case, with reference to the North Kent Line, and the Attorney to the Board of Ordnance. The Chairman of the Committee on the Epping Branch of the Blackwall Railway, declared the preamble proved, an arrangement having been en'ered into with the Eastern Counties Company not to proceed further than Old Ford.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGES.—APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION.

WHITEHALL, JULY 5.—Her Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing Sir John Mark Frederick Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Corps of Engineers, late Inspector-General of Railways; George Biddle Airy, Esq., Astronomical Observator in her Majesty's Observatory at Greenwich; and Peter Barlow, Esq., Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring whether in future private acts of Parliament for the construction of railways, provision ought to be made for securing an uniform gauge, and whether it would be expedient and practicable to take measures to bring the railways already constructed, or in progress of construction, in Great Britain, into uniformity of gauge, and to inquire whether any other mode of obviating or mitigating the serious impediments to the internal traffic of the country, which are represented as likely to arise from the want of an uniform gauge, could be adopted.

BANKRUPTS.—H. HARRIS, Champion-grove, Camberwell, and Cole-street, Dover-road, hide salesman. G. POCOCK, Brighton, linen-draper. C. JONES, Adstock, Buckinghamshire, salesman. J. TINSON, Farringdon, Berkshire, innkeeper. M. F. SALABERT, Opera Colonnade, hatter. A. WRIGHT, Kettering, Northamptonshire, grocer. C. W. KESSELMEYER, Manchester, merchant. J. ROBINSON, Bradford, stuff-printer. W. SCOTT, Manchester, grocer. W. NELL, Ardwick, Manchester, common brewer. J. M. GARDNER, Liverpool, wine-merchant. J. SPENCER, Bradford, worsted piece manufacturer. C. NEWELL, Idle, Yorkshire, linen-draper. J. REECE, Axminster, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. ANDERSON, Dunfermline, manufacturer. J. STEVENSON, Upper Halmyre, Peebleshire, farmer. J. and J. LOCH, Whitburn, watchmakers. G. STUART, Earlston, draper. N. CARMICHAEL, Glasgow, spirit dealer.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, JULY 10.—City of Exeter: Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., in the room of Sir William Webb Follett, deceased. Borough of Abingdon: Sir Frederic Thesiger, of Bryanston-square, in the county of Middlesex, Knight, her Majesty's Attorney-General.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 11.—2nd Life Guards: Sir M. R. S. M. Stewart, Bart., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant vice Clayton.

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. J. C. Yorke to be Captain, vice Meade; Cornet R. H. P. Craufurd to be Lieutenant, vice Yorke; J. J Thomas to be Cornet, vice Craufurd.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons: Capt. W. Knox to be Major, vice Hamilton; Lieut. C. Deacon to be Captain, vice Knox; Cornet C. C. W. Domville to be Lieutenant, vice Deacon; Ensign T. H. Goad to be Cornet, vice Domville.

11th Foot: Capt. W. H. Thornton to be Captain, vice Stanley. 15th: F. H. Mylius to be Ensign, vice Braybrooke, 46th: Ensign R. W. Piper to be Lieutenant, vice Nooth; E. R. Pretyman to be Ensign, vice Piper. 51st: H. B. Westropp, to be Ensign, vice Rowley. 54th: F. H. Baxter, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. vice M'Culloch. 59th: Lieut. H. W. Gordon to be Captain, vice Weir: Ensign M. F. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon; J. J. Coghill to be Ensign, vice Lloyd. 66th: Ensign H. U. Coates to be Lieutenant, vice Kebbel; R. Conner to be Ensign, vice Coates; M. W. Bell, to be Ensign, vice Davis. 67th: Capt. W. Lyon to be Captain, vice the Hon. A. G. Stuart; Lieut. T. P. Onslow to be Captain, vice Lyon; Ensign D. S. Miller to be Lieutenant, vice Onslow; D. Thompson to be Ensign, vice Miller. 89th: Capt. J. T. Stanley to be Captain, vice Thornton; Ensign J. Shuter to be Lieutenant, vice Saunders; T. J. G. Thompson to be Ensign, vice Shuter.

1st West India Regiment: Sergt.-Major G. Jones to be Ensign, vice Wood. 3rd: J. Halahan to be Ensign, vice Burke.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieut. H. B. Bayly to be Captain, vice Burleigh; Lieut. G. B. Tattersall to be Captain, vice Bayly; Second Lieut. P. O'Gorman to be First Lieutenant, vice Bayly; Second Lieut. H. Swettenham to be First Lieutenant, vice O'Gorman; Ensign W. L. Braybrooke to be Second Lieutenant, vice Swettenham.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: W. King to be Ensign, vice English.

BREVET.—Capt. W. Lyon to be Major in the Army.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. J. M. Isaac to be Captain.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Surgeon of the Second Class A. Foulis to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice W. Ferguson.

BANKRUPTS.—W. PARSLEY, Powis-street, Woolwich, hat-maker. S. ELPHICK, Bermondsey-street, victualler. W. H. RAWE, Portsea, Hampshire, currier. J. THORN, New Brentford, and Great Ealing, Middlesex, plumber. J. FARROW, Stanton, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, draper. J. Shorland, Bristol, grocer. T. DOVELL, Henstridge-marsh, Somersetshire, dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. YOUNG, Edinburgh, spirit-dealer. MILNE and BROWN, Dundee, card-manufacturers. W. BORTHWICK, Edinburgh, feather-merchant. G. DUNCAN, Lerwick, writer.

BIRTHS.

At Epsom, the wife of John Wardroper, Esq., of a daughter.——The lady of Captain Daly, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, of a son.——At No. 3, Victoria-villas, Regent's-park, Mrs. William Palmer, of a daughter.——At Lingfield, Surrey, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, C. B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry William Rolle, Esq., to Sarah Johnson, youngest daughter of the late Maurice Jones, Esq.——At Staunton, Suffolk, Shelford Clarke Bidwell, Esq., to Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Bidwell, M.A.——At Ombersley, James Mort'n Esq., to Harriet, eldest daughter of Charles Amphlett, Esq.— At Donhead, the Rev. Thomas William Marshall to Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. William Dansey.——In Paris, on the 25th June, Adrian Coppinger, Esq., of Havre, son of James Coppinger, Esq., banker, Paris, to Madame Olivier, daughter of Monsieur Quenouille aine, banker, Dieppe.

DEATHS.

At Bedford, the Rev. W. B Winning, M.A., late of Trinity College, Cambridge.——At Cheltenham, Major Charles Johnson, 3rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.——George Piggott Howes, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.——In his 90th year, John Byron, formerly of Parklane.——At Brighton, Martha, widow of John Graham, Esq.——At Newick, Sussex, Colonel Newbouse, late Royal Artillery, aged 78.——Stevens Dimely Totton, Esq., barrister, of Lincoln's-inn.——At his house in Bedford-square, Mr. Sergeant Atcherley.——At Hillingdon-end, Kent, Sir William Wiseman, Bart.——At Callendar House, Stirling, Lady Louisa Antoinetta, second daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March, and wife of William Forbes Esq., of Callendar, Member for the county of Stirling.——In Regent-street, Jane Susanna, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Clowes.——At her son's house, Fleet-street, in the 93rd year of her age, Mrs. Esther Laurie, widow of the late Robert Laurie, Esq.——Mary Emma Lee, of No. 71, Myddelton-square, widow of Peter Lee, Esq., late British Consul at Alexandria

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ADVERTISERS.—*We are desirous to oblige advertisers, but the demands upon our space are such, that in future we shall be compelled to limit the number of advertisements. After this week we can only take them conditionally; but when they are omitted, the money will be returned, unless the advertisers would consent to have them inserted on the following week. Advertisements so omitted, would, of course, have the preference.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdlle. C. GRISI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, July 17; on which occasion, by Special Desire, will be revived, Mozart's celebrated Opera, "COSI FAN TUTTE;" Fioridigli, Madame Amalie Castellan; Dorabella, Madame Rita Borio; and Despina, Madame Rossi-Caccia: Ferrando, Sig. Mario; Giuglielmo, Sig. F. Lablache; and Don Alphonso, Sig. Lablache.—The ENTERTAINMENTS in the BALLET DEPARTMENT will include the combined Talents of Mdlle. Taglioni, Mdlle. C. Grisi, Mdlle Lucile Grahn, and Mdlle. Cerito; M. Perrot, M. Gosselin, and M. St. Leon; and will comprise A NEW PAS DE QUATRE, between Mdlle. Taglioni, Mdlle. C. Grisi, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, and Mdlle. Cerito.—To conclude with the SECOND ACT of "LA GISELLE:" Giselle, Mdlle. C. Grisi.—Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to Commence at Half-past Seven.

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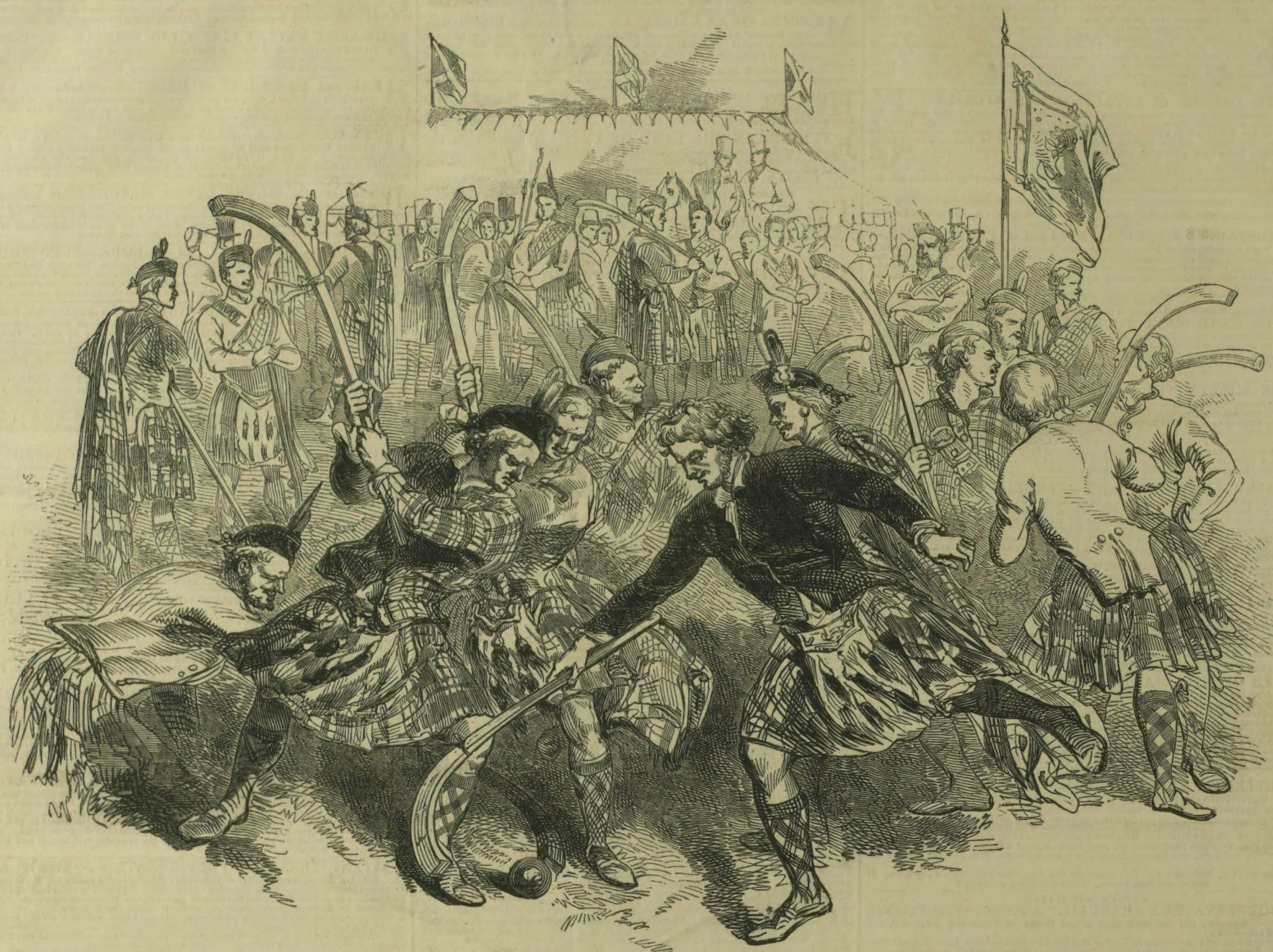
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CAMANACH'D OR SHINNIE.

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And sure and a' they're nae to blame
For sounding out each hero's fame,
Wi' kilt well buckled round his wame,
Wha played wi' 'em at shintie.

The above Club was established in the year 1815, for the relief of distressed natives of Scotland, and the preservation of the music, costume, and sports of the Gael. After an existence of thirty years, and numerous distributions from their funds, they have still a considerable sum in hand, which is fast accumulating, and will enable them more effectually to alleviate the distresses of those whom misfortune has overtaken distant from their natal soil and their own country friends.

The members of the Club hold their usual meetings at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The present state of affairs at this theatre is such as to excite universal wonder. So overflowing is the number of artists engaged, that it must require no small ingenuity to give to each the opportunity of display. Frequently an occasion is afforded of hearing, on the same evening, seven or eight of the greatest vocal performers of the age, each of whom has been the "bright particular star" of a Continental theatre; while in the ballet, the difficulties created by the contending claims of the great *ballerine* who now belong to the *troupe*, have been obviated by the simultaneous appearance of two or three at least of them; while on Saturday next all four will rivalise their claims for public applause. Certainly, nothing could be more calculated for effect than the appearance, at the same time, of these four dancers, each possessing a style so peculiarly her own, and each attaining in that style the highest degree of perfection. The buoyant joyousness of Cerito; the stately elegance—the classical *poses* of Grahn; the graceful archness of Carlotta Grisi; the simplicity—the poetry—the intellectuality of Taglioni's dancing; all these form contrasts of a most perfect and most delightful order. Such a combination has not been witnessed for many years, and will not be again for many more—for the *déesse de la danse*, Taglioni, after this year abandons her throne to her fair rivals, who, excellent as they are in their art, have hardly yet learnt to do it so much justice, or to raise it to so high a standard. With such a *troupe* as now exists at this theatre, while variety is ensured, the highest possible standard of excellence is raised for the public taste.

On Saturday and Tuesday last, "Il Giuramento" and "I Puritani," by her Majesty's desire, were repeated; and, in contrasting these operas, how much is the comparison in favour of the sweet-flowing melodies of the gifted Bellini! In this opera, however, a defect we so often have occasion to comment upon impairs the effect of the composer's inspirations—the plot is unconnected, and occasionally incomprehensible, and this is the more to be regretted as the subject is happily chosen, and even in its present form affords much scope for pictorial effect. The characters of the two sturdy Puritans, *Giorgio* and *Riccardo*, with their martial ardour, their stern fanaticism, only softened in both by their affection for the daughter of the elder of them, are most dramatically elicited in the splendid duet "Suoni la tromba," while the picturesque and appropriate costume, the dignified and expressive gestures, and the imposing figures of Lablache and Fornasari, heighten admirably the whole effect. This is the moment chosen by our artists. One great charm of the performance of this opera, in addition to the intrinsic merit of the music, is the perfect *ensemble* of the great artists who enact it, and who from long habit are perfectly at home in their respective parts. As to its different *morceaux*, the execution of such arias as the lovely "Vieu diletto in Ciel la Luna," the polacca by Grisi, and Mario's "Credea si misera," &c., are so well known to every *dilettante* as to need no comment.

Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was the opera selected for Thursday's performance. This opera—given but once or twice last year—presents one novelty in the cast; in other respects, filled by artists who are as much adapted to it by nature as they are by habit. Moriani's execution of this music is, however, in every respect a novelty. The beautiful "Vivi tu," which we have been always accustomed to hear garnished with the most intricate *fiorituri*, is by him given with perfect simplicity, and with hardly a single alteration from the score. Opinions will, of course, vary with difference of taste, as to the superior effect of this simplicity and severity of style; but it must, at least, be conceded, that it is a far higher test of the intrinsic merit of the music itself, and likely to raise a better and purer standard of taste.



SCENE FROM "I PURITANI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—LABLACHE AND FORNASARI.

PRESENTATION OF THE CALCUTTA ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—When Dwarkanauth Tagore paid his first visit to this country, he was honoured by being made the medium through which the city of Calcutta received a very great and well-appreciated compliment—namely, a present from the Queen and Prince Albert, of their full length portraits. These have been placed in the Town-hall of Calcutta, and are represented to be admirable likenesses of the Royal donors. In acknowledgment of the honour thus conferred, the inhabitants of "the City of Palaces" unanimously voted an Address to the Sovereign, and took the opportunity of Dwarkanauth Tagore's second visit to this country to have it presented to her Majesty. Dwarkanauth Tagore was honoured on Monday with an audience of the Queen and Prince Albert, when he presented the Calcutta Address, which was most graciously received by her Majesty. At the same time she condescended to prolong the interview, by expressing the warm interest she felt in her Indian dominions, and by making numerous inquiries relative to them, which showed considerable familiarity with the subject. Her Majesty and Prince Albert closed the audience by presenting Dwarkanauth Tagore with their miniatures, exquisitely copied from the well known portraits by Winterhalter. On Monday evening he had the further honour of joining the Royal party at the Palace, and of being introduced by the Queen to her illustrious relatives, the King and Queen of the Belgians, both of whom expressed a lively interest towards India.

MR. C. MATHEWS AND HIS CREDITORS.—Mr. Commissioner Law (of the Insolvent Debtors' Court) has finished the audit of debts under the insolvency of Mr. C. Mathews in the year 1842. The debts proved amount to about £1300, and a dividend has been declared on the same of 4¾d. in the pound. The debts originally appeared on the schedule at £27,000, and upwards.

THE MURDER IN THE SLOOP "WASP."—The names of the officers and men of her Majesty's sloop *Wasp*, who were risen upon and murdered whilst in charge of the Brazilian schooner *Felicidade*, on the 3rd of March last, have been received at the Admiralty; they are as follow:—Mr. Palmer, midshipman; James Mullens, A.B., Edward Marshall, A.B., James Mitchell, A.B., Thomas Barfoot, A.B., James Beynon, Ord. George Godding, Ord. Thomas Gould, private Royal Marines, 3d class; Jack Andrews, krooman, Joe Wilson, ditto. The ten men (eight Brazilians and two Spaniards) charged with this offence. have arrived at Plymouth, and have undergone an examination at the Guildhall there. The case is still in progress.

A letter from Rome states that an English company was in treaty with the Pontifical Government for the construction of railroads through the Papal dominions. Their offers were said to be most advantageous. They required the concession of the lines only during 50 years, and they undertook to complete at their own expense the famous church of St. Paul, near Rome, and to give 50,000 scudi to the congregation *De Propaganda fide*. The company was said to possess already a capital of 32,000,000 scudi.

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